

# The Hongkong Telegraph.

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**BIRTH.**  
On the 19th June, at Shanghai, the wife of S. GOLDSTEIN, of a son.

**DEATHS.**  
On the 6th May, at Worthing, England, ELIZABETH HUNT, widow of William Hunt (late of Shanghai), aged 68 years.

On the 17th June, at Shanghai, BESSIE NAFTALY, the beloved wife of H. A. Naftaly, aged 24 years.

On the 13rd June, at Shanghai, Captain JOHN P. ROBERTS, aged 77 years.

### The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.  
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1906.

#### OUR NATIVE POLICE.

(25th June.)

When a paternal Government sets out to enlist policemen from the ranks of all comers amongst the natives of an Eastern Colony, policemen who are to be the future "guardians of the peace," the maintainers of "law and order," the protectors of life and property of the inhabitants of that colony—putting, as they necessarily have to do, so much authority and power into the hands of those self-same policemen, it behooves the Government to searchingly inquire into the antecedents, and not only antecedents, but ancestral history of the applicants for the vacancies that must occur, in the natural order of things in the local Police Force. Perhaps in no country, State or colony was such caution required as here in this Colony of ours, where crime is perennially rampant, and where only the best material should be secured to fill the ranks of the necessary native police force. It is not our purpose at present to do more than allude to the numerous instances we could adduce, of corruption in the native police; suffice it for the object of these comments that from one police station alone, within the briefest possible period, three of the members of the native police, sworn to fidelity to Our Sovereign Lord the King, and to the maintenance of the majesty of

the Law, have had to take their places in the felon's dock, to answer to most grave and serious charges. In one case an Indian constable was arrested for causing grievous bodily harm to a Chinese hawker and was held for trial, pending the result of the victim's injuries. The man had to undergo an operation as a result of those injuries and eventually recovered, but the latter had, in the meantime, "evaded the law" by dying of pneumonia. Shortly after that followed the case of one *lukong* stealing a watch and other articles from a comrade on the force, for which he was imprisoned, which imprisonment, we need hardly say, carries with it dismissal from the Police Force. Finally comes the case reported on Friday in which a *lukong*, from the same station, was convicted of receiving at least two bribes from a hawker in the district, with a view to influence his conduct as a policeman, the man being fined \$100 on each count, with the usual alternative. These are cases that are known, because they are detected and the offenders brought to justice, and punished. But for the three that are detected how many go undetected. It is not to say that because three evil-doers have been caught and rooted out of one station alone that there are not others in that same station; whose turn will come some day. But it is a serious matter for the public weal that the native Police Force is in such condition that one police station alone can furnish no less than three delinquents from its ranks all within the space of a few weeks. Articles have appeared time and again in the local Press columns complaining of the inadequacy and inefficiency of the Police Force in Hongkong, and while we must be candid to admit there is a very great deal left to be desired, what, we ask, can be done with such unsatisfactory, such unreliable, material, and how can the Inspectors (the officers invariably responsible for the actual police-work, and who, as invariably, come in for the blame, when anything goes wrong, while receiving but very little praise when all goes well) be expected to do justice to themselves or to their districts? A more rigorous and searching investigation into the antecedents of would-be policemen is incumbent upon the authorities, for only so can they hope to secure a police force composed of material worthy of the name.

#### THE FORMOSA LOTTERY.

(26th June.)

Quite recently a campaign, which is still vigorously waged, was started in the Philippines against the evils of public gambling, and in dealing with the question, a Manila contemporary cited the Macao lottery, conducted at some distance from the Philippines, as one of the worst factors contributing to the gambling mania. The journal referred to in its strictures condemns the lottery as being the means of taking away from the Philippines an estimated sum of two to three hundred thousand pesos annually. What the *Manila Times* will have to say on the lottery promulgated by the Insular Government of Formosa will be worth listening to. It may not be generally known that the long-talked-of lottery scheme in question has at last been published. On the 13th instant the following law relating to the lottery was promulgated by the Governor-General of the island:—Article I.—The Government of Formosa is authorised to issue lottery tickets for the construction of public works in connection with charity, health, and the maintenance of shrines. The regulations necessary for the issue of the lottery tickets shall be determined by the Governor-General of Formosa. Article II.—The Governor-General of Formosa is authorised to prohibit the purchase and sale of lottery tickets which are not issued in conformity with the provisions of the preceding article. That the recourse to such a measure for the raising of public funds should enlist but little sympathy goes without saying, and, in giving the proclamation publicity in a recent issue of the *Japan Chronicle*, the editor observes: "While this method of raising revenue may be considered advisable on account of its simplicity from the Japanese point of view, it cannot be said to be good policy for a State to gamble with its subjects. It will also be seen that a State monopoly is created in Formosan lotteries by the second article of the proclamation printed above. Such a mode of raising funds for public works is certainly conducive to morality, and may lead to the spread of a custom which is capable of inflicting great harm upon the people as a whole." It has since been learnt from a Tokyo dispatch that the money raised from the lottery will be devoted to the construction of water-works and drainage-systems in various cities in Formosa, for the relief and education of orphans and other destitute children, and the formation of a school for the blind and dumb. Water-works, it is stated, will be first constructed in Taipei. The lottery tickets will be sold exclusively in Formosa, Amoy, Foochow, and other places in South China nearest Formosa. The principal aim of the lottery, continues the dispatch, is to prevent the exodus of money from Formosa to South China, to be invested in lottery tickets sold there, and at the same time to absorb money from South China. The tickets are not to be issued in Japan. By "places in South China" wherefrom money is to be absorbed for the benefit of the Government of Formosa, it may be presumed that Hongkong will be found a prolific field to exploit, and by the activity and enterprise, illegitimate though it be, of the numerous sub-agencies which are bound to arise in the Colony and probably also in the Philippines, the Formosa lottery is sure to find a much more extended field wherein to flourish

beyond the circumscribed limits defined by the proclamation creating the latest monopoly for the Government of Formosa.

#### THE FUTURE OF WEI-HAI-WEI.

(27th June.)

Under the above caption, Mr. Herbert L. Beer, of the Wei-hai-wei School, writes us under date June 19. Rumours concerning the future of Wei-hai-wei have been in circulation for some time, and latterly even details purporting to be the terms on which H. M. Government is prepared to hand over the Territory have been published. These rumours are apparently from Chinese sources and have generally appeared first in the native Press. It would appear that they obtain considerable credence with foreigners; and this, too, in spite of official statements to the contrary. Mr. Kunceman, replying on behalf of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to a question in the House of Commons, said: "It is not considered that the transfer of the Russian lease of Port Arthur to Japan has made any change in the present status of Wei-hai-wei, which is leased to His Majesty's Government, and no action is at present contemplated with regard to the lease." To ordinary people accustomed to plain English this public declaration of the Government's position in regard to the question would seem to indicate that Great Britain intends to retain possession of Wei-hai-wei till the present lease terminates, i.e., for 17 years—if not longer. His Honour, the Commissioner of Wei-hai-wei, and others in a position to know the real facts, have also been approached on the subject, and the writer has received the Commissioner's permission to state positively that the question of the rendition of Wei-hai-wei to China has not arisen, and that the statements on the point, which have been so persistent of late in the press, are entirely unfounded. His Honour, the Commissioner, recently went, via Tsingtau, to the provincial capital. According to the reports published in the European press, from Tientsin to Hongkong, there was a two-fold object in this journey:—(1) to arrange for the rendition of Wei-hai-wei, (2) to conclude negotiations about an important railway concession. His Honour authorises me to state that both these reports are absolutely untrue, and that he undertook the journey merely in order to pay friendly visits to the Governor of Tsingtau and to the Governor of Shantung, the latter of whom visited the Commissioner at Wei-hai-wei last summer. It is satisfactory to be able to contradict so emphatically the extraordinary and damaging reports that have been current regarding the political future of England's newest Eastern possession.

#### THE JAPANESE RESIDENT-GENERAL IN KOREA.

Through the columns of our Japanese contemporaries the report has been circulated that Marquis Ito (the hostile demonstration against whom in Seoul was reported by telegram yesterday) is about to resign the Residency-General in Korea. It was believed that Marquis Ito had been contemplating resignation now for some time and his recent protracted sojourn in Tokio was for the purpose of arriving at an understanding with the Elder Statesmen and other statesmen on the subject. A Kobe contemporary, commenting on the unofficial news, recalls that some months ago there was considerable friction among the Elder Statesmen over the question of the power to be vested in the Resident-General. Field-Marshal Yamagata, head of the military party, contended that no civil official should have authority over the military power and favoured the appointment of General Count Katsura, the late Premier. Marquis Ito was, of course, totally opposed to the policy of Marquis Yamagata, and contended entirely for a civil administration and favoured the authority of the civil power over that of the military. "But whatever the causes which have led to the reported resignation of Marquis Ito, it is most unfortunate," observes the *Chronicle*, "for Japanese government in the peninsula that dissension in high quarters should become known at the present time, with Korea in a state of mild insurrection. What effect the news of the resignation will have on the Korean, excited by the insurrectionary movement, it is not easy to foretell, but it will be surprising if the difficulties of the Japanese administration do not increase three-fold as the result, and the pacification of the Koreans made a harder task than ever." The Kobe journal, with its usual enterprise, obtained an interview with Marquis Ito on the 20th inst. Interrogated first as to the rumours of his pending resignation, Marquis Ito said to the *Chronicle* representative that the report was a complete fabrication. He did not think anyone wished him to resign, and personally he would not dream of doing so until the stability of the country was assured for the future. He wished to remain in Korea to carry out the whole programme of reforms which it was desired to effect. From our special telegram from Shanghai to-day, it will be noted that the return of the Marquis to Seoul has worked as a charm on the Koreans who, apparently, at once calmed down, and through the personal influence of Marquis Ito with the Emperor have forthwith adopted legislation calculated to promote the interests of the people of the Hermit Kingdom. Reference is made in the telegram to the mining law. On this subject His Excellency made an important statement to the Kobe interviewer. He said a new mining law was

about to be promulgated; conferring equal rights and privileges upon persons of all nationalities engaged in mining in the Peninsula. The Resident-General humbly referred to this new law as the "open-door" to the mines. A draft of the new mining law had been submitted to the Korean Government, which had approved of it with the exception of one small point, and this would be amicably settled upon his arrival in Korea. It has since been consummated.

#### THE FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC ANNUAL OF JAPAN.

(28th June.)

Brief acknowledgment was made in our issue on Tuesday of the year-book for 1906 of the Department of Finance controlled by Mr. Y. Sakatani, the Japanese Finance Minister, to whose courtesy we owe the receipt of a copy of the "Sixth Financial and Economic Annual of Japan." As might be expected the present volume—the first to reach us after the conclusion of the war—is far more bulky than its predecessors, embracing as it does a larger territory and comprising matter of economic interest whose inclusion in the volume may be directly attributed to the satisfactory outcome, from the Japanese view point, of the war. A feature of the publication is the well-printed maps of the Japanese Empire and the numerous illuminating diagrams which so readily assist in establishing comparisons in the subject matter of which the book treats. Divided into six parts, the volume is devoted, respectively, to subjects dealing with Finance; Agriculture, Industry and Commerce; Foreign Trade; Banking and Money Market; Communications; and Taiwan (Formosa). Not the least important of the sections is that added as an appendix at the end of the volume. The appendix comprises statistics relating to chief economic conditions; the internal economic condition since the war; the re-organisation of Korean finances; the financial system of Japan; and the Customs tariff of the Empire. Tabulated returns give an exact idea of the area and population of Japan, the extent of whose coast totals 7,432.86 *ri* and area 27,061.93 square *ri*. The population of the Empire rose from 33,110,793 on the 29th January, 1872, to 48,608,943 in 1906. The population of Formosa, which was returned as 2,455,353 in 1897, attained to 3,133,095 in the present year. To deal with the financial position of Japan, all we need do is to examine the note on the budget for the current financial year, presented to the Imperial Diet in January last and subsequently approved by both Houses. The aggregate annual revenue and expenditure, it is ascertained, amount to Yen 494,704,707; and on comparing the estimates for the year with those for the preceding year, we find in the ordinary revenue an increase of Yen 21,400,000. The increase in the ordinary expenditure amounts to Yen 161,300,000 if we deduct from the Budget of the preceding year the sum of Yen 31,150,000, the estimated amount of the military and naval expenditure. It may not be generally known that from a financial point of view in Japan the state of war is considered to still continue in existence. For although the war has at length been brought to a termination, a huge amount of extraordinary expenses will be required before the withdrawal of the Japanese forces from the theatre of war. The total public loans connected with the war exceed yen 1,700,000,000. This amount is three times the total amount of loans prior to the outbreak of the war and is considered an unprecedented burden upon the State. "As the magnitude of the expenses in connection with the war naturally increased the burden upon the nation," the Finance Minister observes that "the Government considered it necessary to curtail the general annual account; and, accordingly, most new undertakings were postponed," and every possible economy otherwise effected. Concluding the explanatory observations in regard to this section, it is remarked that the general economy of Japan, although more or less affected at the opening of hostilities, has throughout maintained a favourable condition, and there exist no causes likely hereafter to affect to any extent the even course of the general economy of the Empire.

#### PATERNAL LEGISLATION.

From the debates which have taken place in the British House of Commons it is quite clear that a large section of the Liberal party is thoroughly in favour of abolishing the Indian opium trade with China, and is determined to bring about that condition despite all financial considerations. A resolution was submitted to Parliament on the 30th of May by a private member to the effect that the House "reaffirms its conviction that the Indo-Chinese opium trade is morally indefensible and requests His Majesty's Government to take such steps as may be necessary for bringing it to a speedy close." It was argued that under the Treaty of Tientsin, 1858, the Chinese were compelled to admit to opium through the treaty ports, subject to a duty of 30 taels per picul, and that was tantamount to a flagrant violation of all moral principles. A Royal Commission was appointed to collect evidence on the subject some time ago and it published five volumes dealing with the Indo-Chinese traffic, but its conclusions were influenced by the executive Government of India—at least, such was the allegation of the opium reformers. Of course, it is a simple matter for irresponsible enthusiasts to propound schemes for the amelioration of the human race at a moment's notice, but a condition of affairs which has prevailed for decades cannot be

altered without seriously affecting national and private interests. Mr. John Morley, the Secretary of State for India, reminded the House of Commons that the opium trade was of considerable financial importance to India, for it brought in a revenue of some £3,000,000 to the Indian exchequer and he asked how they were to replace it? Referring to the report of the American committee which investigated the matter, he observed that "the American report distinctly said in five or six places that it could find no evidence whatever that China, whatever she might have been in those years to which his hon. friend referred to, was very anxious to get rid of this pestiferous evil." And that is an opinion which, many in the Far East will candidly endorse. At the same time, Mr. Morley made it apparent that the Government was prepared to consider any plan suggested for the restriction of the importation of opium brought forward by the Government of India, and the result of that statement was found in the telegram which we published the other day from our Shanghai correspondent, stating that the British Government had intimated to the Waiwupu that arrangements would be made to prohibit the exportation of British manufactured morphia to China, provided that the Chinese Government undertook to prevent the manufacture of native morphia and the importation of the drug from other countries. The Waiwupu has agreed to these conditions, with the result that the first step has been taken towards the restricting of the opium habit. The logical sequel to this measure of reform in the Indo-Chinese opium trade must naturally be an extension of the scheme to those British colonies in which the majority of the population is Chinese. For it would be absurd to expect that through the instrumentality of the Indian Government the Chinese in Canton were restricted in their indulgence in the opium habit, while their friends in Hongkong and Singapore suffered no such restriction. The opium evil certainly exists but it cannot be eradicated by Act of Parliament, for the devotees will as certainly obtain the drug in one form or another as the debauchee will obtain alcohol. Moreover, the opium trade is of immense consequence to these colonies in the Far East, for the greater part of their revenue is derived from the monopoly which is farmed out. To impose a check on the consumption of opium would create a very serious situation, and probably enormously enhance the cost of living in this part of the world. There is no doubt, however, that what may be termed the moral regenerators are in power at home, and whether they can influence the Colonial legislatures to interfere with the Opium Farms remains to be seen. The resolution moved in Parliament was carried, so that we may be prepared for any development along the lines indicated.

#### THE GERMAN MAIL ROOM.

REPAIRS COMPLETED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 27th June, 11.55 a.m.

The repairs to the German Mail steamer *Roos*, stranded in Taushima Straits last month, have been completed.

The *Roos* will forthwith resume her service on the N.-D. L. line, according to amended schedule.

#### CHINESE POSTS.

PROPOSED CHINESE COMMISSIONER.

FOREIGN POST OFFICES TO BE ABOLISHED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 29th June, 2.25 p.m.

The Chinese Government, it is reported, has decided to appoint a Chinese Postal Commissioner, who will carry on the system of Post Offices established by Sir Robert Hart.

The Commissioner, it is added, will attempt to abolish the Post Offices and postal services at present controlled by the various Powers in China, and undertake the entire work of collecting and distributing postal matter in Chinese territory.

#### TELEGRAMS.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

SMUGGLING OF ARMS.

INFO CHINA.

APPROPRIATIONS AT PEKING.

VIGILANCE TO BE EXERCISED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 25th June, 2.15 p.m.

The clandestine trade in arms and ammunition is exceeding the concern of the Authorities at Peking.

The Constabulary Board is alarmed at the enormous quantities of arms and ammunition that are now known to have been surreptitiously smuggled into the interior of China.

It is ascertained that the nefarious traffic is the work of the numerous secret societies existing at the Treaty Ports.

The Imperial Government has directed the Provincial Authorities to exercise the strictest vigilance.

#### MARQUIS ITO STONED.

ON THE WAY TO SEOUL.

POLITICAL MOTIVES SUSPECTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 26th June, 2.30 p.m.

While journeying to Seoul, stones were thrown by Koreans at the train occupied by Marquis Ito.

Marquis Ito was not hurt.

It is suspected that political motives prompted the act of hostility.

#### MARQUIS ITO IN KOREA.

SALUTARY EFFECTS OF HIS RETURN.

ADOPTION OF BENEFICIAL LAWS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 27th June, 11.55 a.m.

The return of Marquis Ito, the Japanese Resident-General in Korea,

to Seoul has had the most marked salutary effects.

There is evidence that the rebellious spirit in the country is promptly subsiding.

The Koreans, on the advice of the Resident-General, have immediately adopted the emigration and mining laws.

[The leading Japanese papers are of opinion that, so far, it cannot be said that Marquis Ito's hopes have been at all adequately fulfilled in Korea, but it remains to be seen what may be accomplished if the Japanese authorities are able in the near future to permit him to give his undivided attention to Korea. Marquis Ito's presence at Seoul is the more necessary on account of the disquieting reports to which reference has already been made concerning the attitude of the Korean Court. It is quite clear that there never can be any permanent tranquillity in the Peninsula so long as it is possible for the people to believe that they have the Court on their side, in attempts to defy the authority of Japan. The *Asahi* Herald believes the time, therefore, certainly seems to have come for the Marquis to make use of the esteem in which he is personally held by the Korean Emperor for the purpose of convincing that sovereign that the only hope of a prosperous future for his dynasty and country lies in fulfilling honestly and continuously the Treaties in which he has entered with Japan.—Ed. H.K.T.]

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New Zealand International Exhibition, which is being held at Christchurch, during the period of November, 1906, and April, 1907.

Mr. Gow is visiting Hongkong with the object of inducing the Government of that Port to take part in the Exhibition by making a representative exhibit of the Arts, Products, and Manufactures of Hongkong. At the same time, Mr. Gow will also interview manufacturers and exporters, with the same object. I shall be much obliged if your Excellency will grant your kind offices to assist Mr. Gow and to introduce him to the proper authorities to enable him to successfully carry out the work connected with his appointment. Any assistance you may be able to render him will be very much appreciated.—I have, &c.,

(Sgd.), J. G. WARD,  
p. Premier.

His Excellency Sir M. Nathan, K.C.M.G.,  
Hongkong.  
Hongkong Chamber of Commerce,  
23rd May, 1906.

Sir,—I am instructed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 18th instant with enclosure regarding the proposed New Zealand International Exhibition to be held at Christchurch between November, 1906, and April, 1907.

My Committee are of opinion that there is barely sufficient time in which to make arrangements for sending under Government supervision an adequate assortment of goods which would thoroughly represent the trade of the Colony at this Exhibition, but they consider it advisable that the Registrar-General should explain to the Chinese Guilds and Merchants the advantages to be derived from being properly represented thereat.

Up to the present there is no direct trade between the Colonies from this end; but, as there are a number of Chinese residents in New Zealand, doubtless a stimulus would be given to this Colony's export such as bamboo, basket, power, brass, foodstuffs, ivory, lacquer, oil, silk and silver articles, if the Chinese interested in these productions can be induced to send exhibits to form a small court.

I may state that a circular is being issued to members of this Chamber directing attention to the fact of the representative of the New Zealand Exhibition being now in the Colony, and his willingness to enter into negotiations with intending exhibitors.—I have, &c.,

(Sgd.), A. R. LOWE,  
Secretary.

Hon. T. Sercombe Smith,  
Colonial Secretary.

REPLY OF EXCHANGE STAMPS.

The following correspondence took place—  
Colonial Secretary's Office,  
1st May, 1906.

Sir,—I am directed to state that a proposal has emanated from the Colonial Treasurer that bills of exchange from \$10 to \$250 should in the future be stamped with an embossed stamp on the original of a set and with an impressed stamp on the duplicate as in the case of cheques, and to invite an expression of opinion from your Chamber on the proposal.—I have, &c.,

(Sgd.), T. SERCOMBE SMITH,  
Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce,  
Hongkong Chamber of Commerce,  
15th May, 1906.

Sir,—I am instructed to inform you that your letter of the 1st instant inviting an expression of opinion on the proposal of the Colonial Treasurer to substitute an embossed stamp of 5 cents on the original and an impressed stamp of 1 cent on the duplicate of Bills of Exchange from \$10 to \$250 instead of 3 and 5 cents, respectively, has been considered by my Committee and they see no reason why the alteration should not be made.—I have, &c.,

(Sgd.), A. R. LOWE,  
Secretary.

Hon. T. Sercombe Smith,  
Colonial Secretary.

METRIC SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

A letter was read from the Decennial Association expressing thanks for the Chamber's donation to the Parliamentary Campaign Fund and gratification that the Hongkong Delegates at the forthcoming Congress of Chambers of Commerce would support the resolution favouring the adoption of a metric system of weights and measures throughout the Empire.

SIXTH CONGRESS OF CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE OF THE EMPIRE.

The following letters were read:

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce,  
June, 1906.

Dear Sir,—With further reference to my letter of 7th April last inviting your attendance at the 6th Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire I regret to inform you that the Committee have no further information of the actual resolutions to be brought before the Congress. Doubtless they are on the way and when received a cable will be sent you through the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank should the Committee deem it necessary to regard their vote in any particular resolution.

Before leaving Hongkong Mr. Gershom Stewart had an interview with the Committee and knows the attitude they take up on some of the questions likely to be raised. Mr. Dickson only left on Wednesday last via Canada and will not arrive in time to attend the Conference, but your Committee of four will without doubt cable me if there are any points on which they think my Committee should decide for themselves.

I enclose a copy of the Chamber's 1905 Report just issued.—I am, &c.,

(Sgd.), A. R. LOWE,  
Secretary.

Sir Thomas Jackson, & Shanghai Banking Corporation, London.

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce,  
15th June, 1906.

Dear Sir,—I am in receipt of your letter of 17th May now in circulation amongst my Committee, stating that the preliminary programme being already in my hands, my Committee would doubtless communicate their views to the Hongkong Delegates by wire. Nothing has come to hand since your circular invitation was received so I conclude it has miscarried, and unless Singapore or Shanghai can favour me with one of their I am afraid it will be too late to instruct the Hongkong Delegates unless they cable for instructions on any particular point.—Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.), A. R. LOWE,  
Secretary.

Kenneth B. Murray, Esq.,  
Secretary,  
Congress of Chambers of Commerce,  
London, E.C.

The Secretary reported that Mr. R. Chatterton Wilcox had written to accept the invitation to act as one of the Hongkong Delegates and that letters have been despatched to the Shanghai and Singapore Chambers asking for the loan of copies of the Conference programme.

REGISTRATION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Chairman said that at the Legislative Council meeting on 17th May, last, he had expressed the views of the Committee of the Chamber that the motion brought forward by Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., should be withdrawn, pending the introduction of a Bill showing the scope of the resolution. Mr. Pollock had accepted that view and it was understood a draft Bill would in due course be introduced and H. E. Pollock had promised the Chamber of Commerce should then have

an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the subject.

CURRENCY QUESTION.

Correspondence with the Star Ferry Company, Limited, and the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce was read and approved.

LATE DELIVERY OF MANCHESTER GOODS.

The following letter with enclosure was read:—

Liverpool Chamber of Commerce,  
Liverpool, 9th April, 1906.

Dear Sir,—I enclose extract from a letter received at this Chamber from a member, on the above named subject.

I should be glad if you would kindly let me know the views of your Chamber with regard to the proposal referred to by my correspondent.—I am, &c.,

(Sgd.), THOMAS W. BARKBY,  
Secretary.

The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce,  
Hongkong.

CHINA: LATE DELIVERY OF GOODS BY MANUFACTURERS.

"At the present time the law here does not admit of any compensation for goods late against contract, but we understand that some merchants in Manchester are taking this matter up, as under present conditions the temptation is open to unscrupulous manufacturers and others to delay goods in order to sell to advantage to others on a rising market. We are informed that it is proposed that one month's grace should be allowed, but if over month's grace is allowed, it is not clear how the penalty of 5% ad valorem should be exacted. We think if the Hongkong, Manchester, Liverpool and Bradford Chambers would come to some decision on this point, it might be possible to institute the clause we have mentioned."

"We shall be glad of your opinion on this subject."

The Secretary reported that a circular letter had been issued embodying the above to the piece goods firms and several replies had been received in favour of the proposal, but infirming that it had not been for enough.

It was decided to form a sub-committee composed of representatives of some of the firms most interested to see whether some workable solution could not be arrived at.

This concluded the business before the meeting.

CLAIM FOR RENT.

HO TUNG & CHUNG SHUN KOO.

25th inst.

In Original Jurisdiction this morning, His Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, presiding, judgment was given in the case in which Ho Tung & Chung Shun Koo, of No. 11, Queen's Road Central, for (1) specific performance of an agreement of lease, and (2) for the recovery of the sum of \$5,000, being the amount of arrears of rent of No. 14, Des Vaux Road, due by the defendant to the plaintiff. Judgment has already been given on the point of specific performance in favour of the plaintiff.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. D. V. Stevenson, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiff, and Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. M. J. D. Stephens, represented the defendant.

His Lordship said that he had previously decided that plaintiff was entitled to judgment on the claim and defendant was entitled to judgment on the counter claim, the only question reserved being the amount of damages.

Defendant had so confused his case with intricate details that it was difficult to follow. The front shops were finished to let. Defendant was to have complete possession, excepting the Daily Press premises on July 1 and as a matter of fact he made his alterations to the upper floors depending on obtaining possession of the inner rooms of the Daily Press. In view of his finding on the principal point that the Daily Press was not to go out at the end of February, defendant could not have let the upper floors until they were finished, viz., October 31, but they were not finished until November 15.

It was clear that the defendant was entitled to half a month's rent of the upper floors, but as it was difficult to assess such damages, and as there were always some contingent damages the Chief Justice thought \$1,500 would meet defendant's claim, and gave judgment accordingly.

With regard to costs Mr. Sharp submitted that defendant had refused specific performance of the contract on the ground that the plaintiff had expressly misrepresented that the Daily Press would leave in February. This, Mr. Sharp submitted, he had totally failed to prove. He further thought the Chief Justice was with him on the point that defendant had given evidence dishonestly. The Chief Justice had suggested a different aspect of the counter claim which was not pleaded, that the legal construction of the contract was that the Daily Press was to leave at the end of July, not February, and the Chief Justice, continued Mr. Sharp, could not assume that if Chung Shun Koo had taken that attitude at the first that Mr. Ho Tung would not have accepted it. Under the circumstances Mr. Sharp submitted that defendant was not entitled to his costs on the counter claim.

The Chief Justice thought that aspect of the case had been separated from the main case from the outset. Defendant's case had certainly been put forward in a complicated and not very honest way. He also thought that if Mr. Ho Tung had been well advised he would have seen that there was some delay in the Daily Press not going out at the end of July. Costs would be for plaintiff on the claim and for defendant on the counter claim.

BANKRUPTCY.

RE CHAU DART TONG.

28th inst.

In Bankruptcy Jurisdiction this morning, His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise presiding, the case of Chau Dart Tong, ex parte the creditors, was called on. Mr. F. B. Deacon, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, Mr. Harston, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, and Mr. R. A. Harding, respectively represented the creditors. Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Official Receiver, conducted the public examination of the bankrupt.

Chau Dart Tong, declared, stated he was a partner in Dandy and Company. He joined that firm on the 1st October, 1899. He started the business himself. His partner was Francis Tse-yat. The capital at the beginning was \$500, each partner putting in \$250.00. It was a piece goods and yarn, and miscellaneous goods business. Besides this he had a share in the Pak Chuen Bank of Bonham Strand. He had \$5,000 in that bank, owing a third share. That bank was now closed. Witness was the managing partner. That business was closed about March last, as there was no business, and they could not get any more capital. All the outside debts were paid. By outside debts he meant all debts due to others than the partners and shareholders. He had not seen his partners for a long time. He did not know what was still due, as the accounts had not been made up.

His Honour: How can you make up accounts when you have no books.

Witness: But I must make accounts. Continuing, witness said he had considerable property. He owned the Connaught Hotel. He paid \$25,000 in 1900 for it. Now it was worth \$40,000, or \$45,000. It was valued at more now because he formerly let out the lease at \$1,835 per month, and the lease was let for \$3,600 per month. That included the whole premises and the shops below. He had a mortgage on that property. He also had property in China Road, and he had shares in property in Bonham Strand. All these properties were very heavily mortgaged. He did not keep any account books, except for his house property. He had received several hundred thousand dollars for his mortgages during the last few years. But he had no accounts to show what had become of the money. He remembered it. He had now made out an account.

Mr. Wakeman: Then why did you not give it to me?

Witness: I only finished it yesterday. You spoke to me about my private family expenses, and, of course, I could not remember that.

His Honour: No, I don't suppose you can. (Laughter.)

When he was with Dandy & Co., he drew a salary \$30 a month at first, and was receiving \$40 a month when the firm wound up. He signed for \$450 but he gave \$50 to his partner. Mr. Wakeman: How did you use the money?

Witness: To pay off the interest.

His Honour: The debt on your mortgages?

Witness: No, interest on business debts.

His Honour: Did you ever do business with Port Arthur?

Witness: No.

Witness said he was now living with a friend who was keeping him.

Mr. Deacon, who appeared for another creditor, cross-examined witness regarding the properties he owned. Witness said the Connaught Hotel was his own, no one else had any interest in it. In his statement he had returned his assets at \$33,000 over his liabilities.

Mr. Deacon: Are you sure there will be a surplus?

Witness: I am not sure, but I hope so.

Mr. Deacon: If you paid \$25,000 for the Connaught Hotel in 1900, how can you value it now at over four lakhs of dollars when property has gone down in value?

Witness: I calculated from the increase in rent.

Mr. Deacon: But then, even so, it makes nothing like the difference you have stated.

Witness, continuing, said he filed his petition on the 14th of last month.

Mr. Deacon: And after the receiving order was made on that petition you collected a month's rent for Connaught House?

Witness: No; it was before that.

Mr. Deacon: No, no, no; don't tell any lies. The order was made on the 14th and you collected the rent on the 21st.

Witness: I got my rent in advance. I got it in May.

Mr. Deacon: You know as well as I do that your rent is not due until the 21st of the month.

Witness: The Official Receiver has the receipt; they will show.

Mr. Deacon: You mean to say the tenants paid you the rent for May on the 5th May.

Witness: I did not get any rent from the tenants; I got it from the lessees.

Mr. Deacon: Don't play with words. When did the lessee pay you?

Witness: On the 5th May.

Mr. Deacon: Be careful, I have seen the receipt and it is not dated 5th May.

Witness: I wish you to produce those receipts.

Mr. Deacon: I shall produce them. When did you last receive rent on your property in Bonham Strand?

Witness: On the 24th April.

Mr. Deacon: And you have received none since?

Witness: No; that was the last time I collected rent on property.

Witness was then cross-examined at some length regarding payments made by him during the last few months, but he was unable to give any information.

Mr. Deacon: Now, is it not a fact that as soon as you knew you were going bankrupt you sent away all the money you could get together out of the jurisdiction?

Witness: I did not send one cash out of the jurisdiction, except for a debt I had to pay.

Witness, continuing, said that he promised to give his daughter-in-law \$100,000, but afterwards he could not do so, so he gave her a mortgage on the Bonham Strand property for \$30,000, and another on the Caine Road for \$10,000.

Mr. Deacon: Did you include in your statement of affairs, the property you have in Macao?

Witness: I sold it.

Mr. Deacon: When?

Witness: I did not sell it—I made it over in payment of a debt.

Mr. Deacon: When was that?

Mr. Deacon: Now, I put it to you that you transferred that property within a fortnight of your bankruptcy?

Witness: Yes, about that. I borrowed \$1,500 and gave the house as security. Afterwards I sold the house for \$1,500 and paid back the money.

Mr. Deacon: As a matter of fact all this is lies.

Witness: Why should I tell lies?

Mr. Deacon: You have told about six already.

Witness: What lies have I told?

Have you declarations as regards all your co-partnership properties?

You should know; you made them. I have no recollection of doing so.

Well, if you don't remember how should I? Are the declarations with the Official Receiver?

To the best of my recollection—

Never mind about the "best of your recollection"; it has not been very reliable so far.

Witness, continuing, said he never owned any shares in a cigar factory in Pokfulam Road; he promised to take some, but did not do so.

Who were the partners in the business?

I do not remember.

Come, come, you must remember.

Well, I know who the partners were when the business started, but I don't know if they sold or transferred their shares.

That is simply quibbling.

Well, if you want me to speak out, you must give me time to think; you must not force me.

Witness, continuing, said one partner was a "Mok Somebody's son"; he did not know the others.

Mr. Harston: When you executed the mortgage in favour of your daughter-in-law were you solvent?

Yes, I was solvent.

What is the date of the mortgage?

The 10th May, 1905.

His Honour: He could not have been solvent then.

Mr. Harston: I put it to you that this mortgage was intended as a fraud?

Witness: It was not; I was solvent, or I sold my property; I could pay off my debts.

Were you not engaged in blockade-running during the late war?

If you make inquiries and find that I was I am willing to have my head chopped off.

The cross-examination was continued.

RE WONG SAU YU AND CHEUNG KUN PAK, CHARGE WONG CHEUNG ON, CREDITOR.

Mr. F. N. d'Almeida, C. Castro appeared for Chiu Pui Fok, and Mr. C. F. Dixon, of Mr. John Hastings' office, appeared for a partner in the firm Wong Sau Ku while Mr. R. A. Harding appeared for the other partners.

His Honour: I suppose you have all received copies of the report?

Mr. Wakeman: No, my Lord, there has not been time to furnish copies.

Mr. d'Almeida, C. Castro: Perhaps the Official Receiver might give us the gist of it now.

His Honour: I don't think he can do that; he had better read it.

The report was read.

Mr. d'Almeida, C. Castro said his client was simply a dormant partner in the business, and never at any time took any active part in the business, and he would therefore ask that the order as far as he was concerned, be suspended.

Mr. Dixon said it was difficult to argue for his client, but he would ask that the order be suspended for him for two months.

There were very considerable assets. "If your Lordship wishes to hear him I will call him."

His Honour: That is for the Official Receiver to say; I don't want to ask him any questions, but if he has anything to say in explanation of his affairs you can call him.

Mr. Dixon then said that under these circumstances he would not call him, but he would ask that he be discharged, the discharge to be suspended for a reasonable time.

His Honour said he would not give him his discharge as the case was worse against him than against the others.

Mr. Dixon said that as regards Wong Sau Ku it was clear that he was the managing partner in the firm, and he would suspend his discharge for three years, and suspend the discharge of the other two for two years.

THE HONG KONG SHIP CO. LTD. RE CHAN TAK KAU, CHARGE THE DEBTOR.

Mr. R. A. Harding applied on behalf of the debtor for an adjudication order, the Official Receiver to be appointed trustee.

Mr. Wakeman said that at the meeting of the creditors it was suggested that another person be appointed trustee.

Mr. Harston said he appeared for a creditor and it was understood that an application was to be made, that Mr. Percy Smith be appointed trustee. There had been another action, in which his partner Mr. Seth had acted for the firm, and therefore it would be more convenient to have his partner appointed trustee.

His Honour: Have you any objection, Mr. Wakeman.

Mr. Wakeman: I have no objection if they wish it, but I think it would be a more expensive matter to the estate.

The creditors were called in and asked whether they wished Mr. Wakeman or Mr. Smith to be appointed.

Mr. Harston said whoever was appointed would have to be under the supervision of the Court and give security.

The choice falling upon the Official Receiver, the order was made accordingly.

RE QUONG YING LONG FIRM, CHARGE CHIN CHING, CREDITOR.

Mr. Harston of Messrs. Ewins, Harston and Harding, appeared for the bankrupt and called Chin Chuen who said he had made inquiries regarding the assets due to the bankrupt, and found certain sums were due from Messrs. Arnold Karberg and Co. \$1,070.62 was the sum due, also there was another sum of \$500, and in October next an additional sum of \$178 would become due.

One of the partner's was called and said that over \$7,000 was further due to the firm.

A receiving order was made, the Official Receiver being appointed trustee.

SPECIAL CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

ALLEGED MURDER.

VERDICT MANSLAUGHTER.

A special Criminal Sessions was held this morning in the Supreme Court, His Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, presiding, to try the case of Tsing Ming, a Cantonese coolie, who was charged with the murder of Ng Yung Chai, another coolie, on board the s.s. Indravelli, on the 18th inst., on the high seas, one day out from Hongkong.

The Hon. Sir Henry Berkeley, Attorney General, instructed by Mr. G. E. Morrell, of Messrs. Denny, Galt and Bowley, Solicitors, prosecuted, and Mr. H. G. Calhoun, instructed by Mr. F. W. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring and Barlow, defended.

Prisoner pleaded "not guilty."

The following jurymen were impanelled: Messrs. George William Gegg (foreman), Leslie James Blackburn, Joseph Sassoon Gubbay, George R. S. Forsyth, Robert Brydon Wood, Malcolm Manuk, and Charles Haywood.

The Hon. the Attorney General said that the prisoner was charged with the murder of one Ng Yung Chai, on the high seas, on the 18th inst. The prisoner and the deceased were among a lot of coolies returning from South Africa, where they had been working in the mines. On the morning of the 18th inst., when the s.s. Indravelli was on her way from Singapore to Hongkong, cities of "save life" were heard, and the passengers were awakened.

Some of them went to see what was the matter, and they found deceased lying on the deck, with the prisoner standing over him, and covering him with a blanket, and preventing anyone from coming near them. Mr. Whiting, who was in charge of the coolies, was then called, and on going to the spot he found the man lying dead, with two stab-wounds on his breast in the region of the heart. No knife could be found, and it was presumed that the prisoner had thrown it overboard. The prisoner was then placed under arrest, and he made a confession that he did the stabbing as the result of a quarrel. During the voyage up from Durban it was alleged that there had been some friction between the prisoner and the deceased over some money disputes, and this culminated on the 18th inst., when the prisoner once again demanded from the deceased the payment of certain moneys which were long due to him. Deceased refused to pay the amount demanded, and a considerable amount of argument ensued, the prisoner eventually offering a considerable rebate if the deceased would pay him a portion to enable him to join in a gambling game then in progress. Deceased refused to make the payment and, instead, drew a knife, and threatened the prisoner, who then swung round and stabbed the deceased in the breast with the deceased's knife. The facts would be borne out by the witnesses he would call, and it would be for the jury to consider whether it was a case of murder or manslaughter.

One of the witnesses who had given evidence at the preliminary trial, Dr. L. W. Cock, medical officer of the s.s. Indravelli, being now too ill to attend Court, Dr. Bell, resident surgeon of the Government Civil Hospital, was called to testify to the inability of Dr. Cock to attend.



## THE "DUMARTON" SALVED.

MR. J. W. JAMESON'S SUCCESS.

25th inst. News has been received by telegram that Mr. J. Watt Jameson has successfully salvaged the s.s. *Dumarton*, which was wrecked in De Caviary Bay, Siberia.

Mr. Jameson's salvage steamer *City of Birmingham* is conveying the *Dumarton* to Nagasaki, in which place she will be docked—Communicated.

## A MACAO BANKER.

ROBBED IN HONGKONG.

25th inst. A very interesting case came on for hearing before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court this morning, when a Chinese, charged with the robbery of a Macao banker, was brought before the court. The case was charged with stealing a purse containing \$12.50 in money and two promissory notes to the value of \$1,100, from an accountant, yesterday. According to the evidence heard, the complainant is an accountant in the Po Hang Bank, Macao. He came to Hongkong on Saturday and during his stay in the Colony put up at 141, Queen's Road Central. Yesterday afternoon, the complainant left his coat in his room on the third floor to go below for a shave. When he returned to the room the purse was gone, and so was the defendant. A report to the Central Police Station followed and later the defendant was arrested on the *Charles Hardwood* wharf. When arrested defendant admitted, in the presence of the *lukong* and the complainant, that he had stolen the purse, but had thrown it into the sea, and volunteered to return the notes which he had in his pocket to the complainant, provided he was released from custody. On being searched at the Central Station \$15.50 was found on the accused, and before being put in a cell he again admitted his guilt. Yet at the Magistrate's trial this morning he denied pleading guilty in the charge-room and was acquitted by the court. The complainant admitted that the money he lost was made up of two five-dollar bills on the National Bank, the balance being in subsidiary coins. When the defendant was searched the \$15.50 found on him were partly banknotes on the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The court could not account for this, but simply wanted to know, if complainant lost \$12.50, how \$15.50 could be found on defendant when arrested. How did he come to have any money on him at all when he was supposed to only possess twenty cents for his fare to Canton? However, complainant's reply for defendant being in possession of the extra dollar was that in all probability defendant sold his purse, and did not throw away as explained. The court could not consider an explanation satisfactory, remarking it was impossible, and the man was allowed to leave the court.

## AN OBSTREPEROUS CANTON PONY.

LIVELY TIMES AT WEST POINT.

25th inst. A small Canton pony was the cause of much excitement along Queen's Road West this morning, and it took two busy European constables all their time to hold on to the animal and to keep clear on its hind legs. The pony belonged to the Chung Wah stables and was sent out this morning in a gharry. What the mafao did to the pony when it arrived at West Point no one can explain, but suddenly the animal reared and lashed out wildly with its hind legs. Nothing could be done to stop the pony's attack on the gharry. The mafao got so scared that he left his box and took up his position in the street with the crowd which had already gathered watching the performance, thinking it was arranged for their amusement. The animal seeing he was not interfered with resumed its attack on the gharry, until finally the shafts were snapped, and the animal finding itself released, galloped down the road at a furious rate. A policeman, who had just turned the corner, took the situation in at a glance and steadied himself to stop the pony when it got near. At every step the pony increased its speed, frightened by the yelling crowd behind it. When it got near the policeman it was going at no slow rate and the constable made grab at the dragging reins. He got hold of them, but was dragged some distance before the pony's speed was reduced. Then the fight began. A second policeman, seeing his brother officer struggling with the pony joined in, but it took them all their time to keep clear of the pony's hind legs. Combined force was brought to bear and for a time the pony was mastered, and then led to the station. The animal must have known what was in store for it, for it refused to enter the compound of No. 7 Station, rearing and bucking in the wildest fashion. At this stage the mafao arrived and the officers thinking that the Chinaman would help in quieting the animal called him to give a hand. The mafao was not at all willing to do this, he preferred to look on while the others worked, and as the pony's hind legs had missed him on one or two occasions, the mafao deemed it expedient to get to safety quarters, so he speedily climbed a tree and from aloft looked on at the proceedings below. Finally extra hands arrived and the obstreperous animal was dragged into the station.

## TRADE COMPETITION.

WOMEN FIGHT AT SAM-SHUI-POH.

26th inst. Two old Chinese women came before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court this morning, charged by Sergeant Sims, with fighting in the Sam-shui-poh market place last night. There were hundreds of people gathered round the market last night owing to a certain festival and when these women declared war, the crowd was not backward in showing their appreciation of a fistical exhibition and would have allowed the women to bruise each other until next morning had not a sergeant's interpreter, who was among the crowd "seeing things," intervened and had the women taken to the station. Both women are rice-pudding hawkers at Sam-shui-poh and have been doing business there for some time. Before the fight the price of rice was five cents each. However, the first defendant found that notwithstanding the high price for rice she was able to sell her puddings at the same price as before, while the second defendant could not, and consequently raised her price to six cents. They met last night at the market place and the first defendant was seen to be doing a roaring trade with her five-cent cakes, while the other woman could not manage to dispose of her wares. This led to the second defendant criticizing her successful rival's product, and the fight started. They jugged and scratched at each other and bore each other to the ground alternately by the hair, while the crowd were helping themselves to the puddings that was left on the side of the road, regardless of cost. When placed before his Worship the second defendant admitted the charge, saying that the first defendant was trying to run her out. The first defendant was fined \$5, and the second \$5, while both had to enter bonds in the sum of \$25 each to be of good conduct for one year.

## LEIGHTON HILL ROAD OUTRAGE.

MRS. AOKI'S STATEMENT.

Further particulars are at present to hand regarding the Leighton Hill Road affair, which was reported in the *Hongkong Telegraph* of Saturday last. As was previously stated when the police received word of the outrage and visited the premises, Mrs. Aoki had already been removed to hospital and the police were unable then to obtain an interview owing to her unconscious condition.

Mrs. Aoki received immediate skilled attention at the hospital, and on Sunday it was deemed advisable to perform a surgical operation. This was so far successful that, critical as Mrs. Aoki's condition was reported to be on Saturday, a decided improvement was noticeable to-day and hope, we are glad to say, are entertained for the lady's recovery.

The police were granted an interview yesterday and Mrs. Aoki, through an interpreter, said that she was able to identify her assailants again. After she was overpowered the robbers, two in number, broke open a box in search of loot, and finding nothing valuable, were about to make their escape, when, thinking discretion the better part of valour, they left the house without removing anything.

## ANOTHER BUILDING COLLAPSE.

AT WEST POINT.

25th inst. During the early part of this month, it will be remembered that three houses—Nos. 226, 227 and 228, Eastern Street—collapsed, and although there was no loss of lives, yet one or two slight injuries sustained by the falling debris. A few days afterwards, when the houses were cleared of the refuse, excitement prevailed one night when it was learnt that the party wall adjoining house No. 232 was bulging out. The police were called out and ordered the inmates from different houses on that block to quit the premises. This they did, and the Public Works Department staff set to work to shore up the party wall.

At about 6.45 o'clock last evening house No. 232 collapsed, leaving, as in the previous case, the verandah and the cook-house standing. As is known this house had already been vacated, therefore there are no fears of anyone having been buried in the ruins. Coolies are now at work removing the debris, and further shoring up are being carried out.

## EARTHQUAKE AT MANILA.

The Manila observatory microseismicograph registered six earthquake shocks Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning, two of which are said to have been severe in northern Luzon, although no damage has been reported. The most perceptible of the shocks was felt at eight o'clock Tuesday evening. The others were scarcely perceptible and only the delicate instruments at the observatory could detect them. Severe shocks have been felt in the Babuyan and Batanes Islands. The detailed report of the observatory follows:

At 7.35 p.m. June 19th, a violent microseismicograph began to register imperceptible preliminary vibrations, 34 seconds later followed the first perceptible shocks—not very intense—which had a NNW-SSE direction and a considerable vertical component. After a calm of not quite a minute new shocks of considerable force and a large vertical amplitude followed, having the direction N. by NW. by SE. Their duration was 25 seconds. The Cechi seismograph registered maximum angles of 0.8°.

Before the microseismic perturbation had ceased, a second imperceptible repetition occurred at 7.50. The movement was in the same direction as that of the first shocks. At 8.54 p.m. the instruments had completely calmed down.

At 1.23 Wednesday morning a third, imperceptible repetition of the same general character as the preceding took place, which lasted 1.8 m. At 1.15 p.m. and 3.7 m. 58 s. m. two more perturbations were registered, but of small intensity that they probably were hardly perceptible even in the region of the epicentre.

Both the duration of the perturbation resulting from the first shocks and the proportions of the vertical component during these and their repetitions indicated an earthquake caused by a centre not far distant and of great intensity. Hence we feared immediately for the northern provinces of Luzon. The information received thus far confirms this first impression as it locates the centre in North Luzon, where, according to telegrams from Aparri and Tuguegarao, the first shock was violent and was followed by two others at 7h 48m p.m. and 23m a.m. of respectively which however were not very intense and correspond to the repetitions registered here, which have been mentioned. The earthquake has probably been felt considerably on the Bicol and Batanes Islands and even in the southern part of Formosa. Finally, at 9h 45m a.m. of Wednesday a new microseismic perturbation of diminishing intensity has been registered.

## THE SWATOW-CHAO-CHOW-FU RAILWAY.

The railway which is to connect the treaty port of Swatow with the prefectural city of Chao-chow-fu, the concession for which was given in 1903 to the Chinese Yunnan, Chinese merchant, has not advanced as rapidly as was expected, owing to many important causes. The main difficulty experienced has been in purchasing land. Another matter which delayed the work was the Amoy riot which occurred early in 1905 and in which two Japanese workmen were killed. Since August of last year, however, work has been progressing more rapidly. An embankment has been made and rails laid as far as Ampou, a distance of about ten miles. The total length of the line will be thirty-two miles, and there will be seven intermediate stations.

All material for the railway is supplied by Japanese contractors, no public tenders having been asked for. The locomotives have been ordered from America, the rails and rolling-stock from Japan.—S.C. Daily Journal.

## U. S. TRANSPORT "MCLELLAN."

It was rumoured in Manila that the transport *McLellan* will be used as an inter-island boat relieving two of the chartered transport boats which save considerable expense to the Government. When asked regarding the authenticity of the rumour the chief quartermaster said that at the present time all rumours regarding the *McLellan* must be only conjecture, inasmuch as the transport will require three or four months repairing, and nothing definitely can be determined until the repairs have been made. At present the *McLellan*, *Kiparick*, *Meade* and *Jagell* are under orders to be sent to the United States, as soon as they can be spared from this station and no change of order has been received at these headquarters up to the present time.

## THE LI SHING CASE.

CLAIM FOR PARTITION.

JUDGMENT FOR PLAINTIFFS.

25th inst. In Original Jurisdiction this morning, his Honour Sir Francis Pigott, Chief Justice, presiding, judgment was given in the case in which Li Po Kwai and another sued Li Ling Shi and another for (a) one-sixteenth part of Marine Lot No. 239 and inland Lot No. 235, and (b) an account of rent and profits collected therefrom.

Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. C. F. Dixon in the office of Mr. John Hastings, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., and Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., instructed by Mr. R. Harding, of Messrs. Ewens, Harston and Harding, appeared for the defendants.

## THE JUDGMENT.

The Chief Justice said:—Li Sing was an old and wealthy Chinaman. He seems to have had other characteristics. He must have been witty, for he conceived the idea of dividing his property, or at least some \$40,000, some between his sons before his death, thereby enabling them to enjoy it without paying the usual tribute to the Government, known by the name of succession duty. He also had somewhat hazy views of the subjects of what belonged to him and what did not; for there is one admitted instance of his having included in this subdivision among his sons, property valued at over \$80,000, which belonged to the Lai Hing firm. It may well be that with declining years he did not have the perception was wanting, which was necessary to appreciate the somewhat complicated relations with the Lai Hing and with former owners of shares in the property in the lots of land now in question. He also seems to have been a bit of a despot, for certainly Li Tsuk Chi, the executor of Li Sing's brother, Li Chit, did in the matter of the assignments to the sons what he was expected to do, to wit, I suppose, if he really knew what he was about, to convert the property into cash, as he did in the case before me. The question is whether it is not necessary to make another correction in the case of the property in dispute in this action and which was included in the assignment to Li Po Lung. The plaintiff's story is that they were willing to purchase a share in the property belonging to ancestor Tam Lai Ting, and the way in which this was done was by means of a purchase by Li Sing, and the terms being the payment to the vendor of \$10,800 and taking over of the liabilities to the Lai Hing of \$3,800. This transaction was proved by (1) a receipt from the Lai Hing of the sum of \$10,800 from the Po Shun Tung, that is, the two plaintiffs; (2) an entry in one of the Lai Hing books, abstracted by the plaintiff—publicly as he said—to the effect that the share was transferred to Li Sing, and on the same day parted with for the same price to the plaintiffs; (3) a bank statement book made out by the plaintiff of Po Shun Tung, which dealt with the amount, \$3,800 due to the Lai Hing; (4) a balance sheet book of the previous year belonging to Tam Lai Tong in which there is a record of the transaction so far as it related to Li Sing. The verbal arrangement between plaintiff and Li Sing was tendered in evidence and objected to. I admitted it subject to consideration. I think it is rightly admitted as part of the *res gestae*. I do not, however, discuss this question, although evidence is interesting. It is of such importance that its effect would have seriously prejudiced the plaintiff's case, nor would it of itself be sufficient to support the plaintiff's case. The defence to the action is a general denial, which in the box took the following forms. The first defendant did not appear, counsel stating that she was a Chinese lady and therefore could not or would not go into the box. A dangerous doctrine it seems to me to wit, the lady has been taking a more or less active part in the management of an estate, and one to which in the absence of more light I cannot subscribe. The second defendant went into the box, and shook his head to everything. In some things his head negatives were equivalent to palpable untruths. I must not omit to mention the fact that the plaintiff, Li Po Kwai, is not wholly blameless in this respect. In one particular his evidence fell short of what might have been expected. He has been taking a more or less active part in the management of an estate, and one to which in the absence of more light I cannot subscribe. The second defendant went into the box, and shook his head to everything. In some things his head negatives were equivalent to palpable untruths. I must not omit to mention the fact that the plaintiff, Li Po Kwai, is not wholly blameless in this respect. In one particular his evidence fell short of what might have been expected. He has been taking a more or less active part in the management of an estate, and one to which in the absence of more light I cannot subscribe.

His Honour: But can you stamp them now? Mr. Otto Kong Sing: I submit so, my Lord; a penalty is attached. His Honour: Oh! is there! But can you stamp a document after execution? Mr. Otto Kong Sing: Subject, my Lord, to the penalty. His Honour: But could you stamp a promissory note after execution? Mr. Otto Kong Sing: Well, my Lord, I cannot say that as the documents are of a different nature. His Honour: The schedule does not mention a receipt. But I am perfectly certain about this, that I cannot accept the receipts as they are, you can go to the stamp man, if you like. Mr. Grist then cross-examined the plaintiff, but did not shake his evidence in chief. He examined by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, witness defendant did not offer \$20 to settle the claim, but that offer was too late, the action had been already brought. This closed the case for the plaintiff. Leung Lai Chuen, defendant, said he lent the plaintiff a steam launch, and received \$400 deposit. The hire was to be \$100 per month. Plaintiff kept the launch for three and one half months and charter was due to all \$360. This amount, \$360, had been paid, but it included the \$200 deposit.

Plaintiff did not pay \$160 on the 6th March; if he had done so witness would have given him a receipt. On the 18th April he received no money, and did not give the receipt produced. On the 20th May he received \$160 and gave the receipt produced for it. He did not receive any money in June. The chops on the receipts were those of his shop, but were correspondence chops, and were not used for receipts. Mr. Grist: Are these receipts all in the same writing? Witness: The middle one is made out by the accountant. His Honour: Are not they all in the same handwriting? Witness: I am not good at Chinese writing, so I cannot say. His Honour: But they all appear to me to be in the same writing, and I believe the same hand wrote them all. Witness: If your Lordship says so, then it must be so (Laughter).

His Honour: That is my opinion, most decidedly. The writing is the same and the paper is the same. What have you got to say, Mr. Grist? Mr. Grist: Well, under the circumstances, I don't think I can say anything beyond the fact that the defendant has stated that the chops used are the correspondence chops, and— His Honour: There must be judgment for plaintiff with costs.

afterwards abandoned and the documents admitted to be genuine. It is true that this document only related to the first branch of the alleged transaction, the sale to Li Sing and not the transfer to the plaintiffs. But if you put a case of forgery forward and half of it breaks down or is abandoned it requires an exceptionally strong case to support the case of forgery against one remaining out. A case of forgery cannot therefore in my opinion be held to be established; these are therefore documents which I hold to be genuine and which satisfy the requirements of the statute of frauds. Judgment for the plaintiffs with costs.

## POLICE RECREATION CLUB.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

25th inst. The first round in the ladies' nomination tennis tournament of the Police Recreation Club commences this afternoon, at the Happy Valley. The following are the players:—Inspector Kerr (nominee), Mrs. Garrod, Sergeant Cuthbert (Mrs. H. G. Baker), Sergeant Connolly (Mrs. Baker), Inspector Robertson (Mrs. McKenna), Inspector Withers (Mrs. Sims), P. C. Wodehouse (Mrs. Bailey), P. C. P. (Mrs. Cuthbert), Sergeant O'Sullivan (Mrs. Wall), Sergeant Gordon (Mrs. Lyons), Sergeant Galt (Mrs. Inspector Ritchie (Mrs. Robertson), Sergeant Clyde (Mrs. Langley), Sergeant Kent (Mrs. Lander), P. C. Water (Mrs. Aris), Inspector McHardy (Mrs. Cameron), Sergeant Enderby (Mrs. Clark), and Inspector Langley (Mrs. Kent).

The competition is to be completed by 7th July.

## CLAIM FOR LAUNCH HIRE.

VALIDITY OF UNSTAMPED RECEIPTS.

25th inst. In Summary Jurisdiction this morning, his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, presiding, Leung Yau, of No. 104, Des Voeux Road, sued Leung Lai Chuen, alias A Chee, of No. 39, Des Voeux Road, for the recovery of the sum of \$400, money deposited by the plaintiff with the defendant as security for the hire of a steam launch.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. E. J. Grist, for the defendant. Mr. Otto Kong Sing said this was an action for recovery of the sum of \$400 money paid for the hire of a launch, the *Yup Sam*, on the 6th March, 1905, from the plaintiff by the defendant. Plaintiff said he chartered a launch on the 5th March, 1905, from the defendant. They agreed upon the hire as \$100 per month, money to be paid in advance. On that day he paid \$100 for the first month's charter. He saw the defendant on the next day, and paid him \$200. He got a receipt, but he lost it. He next made a payment on the 18th April and got a receipt for the amount. On the 13th May another payment was made and a receipt obtained. The next payment was made on the 31st of June and a receipt was obtained. That payment was \$160 for a half month, making in all \$360. He applied for the return of the \$400 security, but it was not returned to him. Mr. Grist, for the defendant, said that the receipts were not stamped.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing said that defendant might have stamped them before coming into court. His Honour: But can you stamp them now? Mr. Otto Kong Sing: I submit so, my Lord; a penalty is attached. His Honour: Oh! is there! But can you stamp a document after execution? Mr. Otto Kong Sing: Subject, my Lord, to the penalty. His Honour: But could you stamp a promissory note after execution? Mr. Otto Kong Sing: Well, my Lord, I cannot say that as the documents are of a different nature. His Honour: The schedule does not mention a receipt. But I am perfectly certain about this, that I cannot accept the receipts as they are, you can go to the stamp man, if you like. Mr. Grist then cross-examined the plaintiff, but did not shake his evidence in chief. He examined by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, witness defendant did not offer \$20 to settle the claim, but that offer was too late, the action had been already brought. This closed the case for the plaintiff. Leung Lai Chuen, defendant, said he lent the plaintiff a steam launch, and received \$400 deposit. The hire was to be \$100 per month. Plaintiff kept the launch for three and one half months and charter was due to all \$360. This amount, \$360, had been paid, but it included the \$200 deposit.

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His Honour: That is my opinion, most decidedly. The writing is the same and the paper is the same. What have you got to say, Mr. Grist? Mr. Grist: Well, under the circumstances, I don't think I can say anything beyond the fact that the defendant has stated that the chops used are the correspondence chops, and— His Honour: There must be judgment for plaintiff with costs.

## THE RULE OF THE ROAD.

IMPUDENT RICKSHA COOLIES.

26th inst. This morning, at the Police Court, Mr. P. W. Goldring, Magistrate, charged the driver of a Kowloon ricksha No. 113 (1) with failing to observe the rules of the road, (2) damaging the complainant's vehicle, and (3) with furious driving. The coolie pleaded not guilty. Evidence was heard to the effect that on the 23rd instant complainant was driving in his vehicle at Kowloon. The defendant with his ricksha made several attempts to pass that of complainant. He did so afterwards passing on the wrong side of the road, thereby damaging the complainant's ricksha. After the accused had made a statement, denying the facts given, Mr. Goldring suggested that he should be placed in the stocks, as the ricksha coolies on the peninsula were very impudent. His Worship fined the coolie \$5 on each charge, adding that he would be made an example of the next time he was charged with the same offence.

## SANITARY BOARD.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held this afternoon, when, among other, the following business was transacted:—

## ANTHRAX.

The Colonial Veterinary Surgeon submitted a report on Sunday morning, the 17th inst., of a bullock which had died from anthrax was brought to Kennedy Town Cattle Depot. The animal was one of 43 which were brought from Canton, and which were the property of Wing, Butcher, Stall No. 1, Central Market, the animal dying on board the ship. It was immediately cremated and the other animals were placed in the segregation shed under observation. One calf died of a ruptured stomach due to an over-feed of wet grass; the rest were healthy, and had been released from quarantine and taken back into the depot, which had been disinfected.

## INSPECTION OF FOOD.

A minute by the Medical Officer of Health, requesting that the Senior Inspectors be authorized to enter and inspect food in accordance with sec. 83 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance of 1903, was submitted. The Hon. the President inquired: On July 11th, 1905, the Board resolved: "That the Board hereby authorize Dr. W. D. Pease, Dr. H. Macfarlane, Dr. W. Moore, and Mr. A. Gibson to inspect shops or premises for the sale of food, and to inspect and examine any food found therein which he shall have reason to believe is intended to be sold as human food, and in case any such food appears to be unfit for such use, to seize the same, in accordance with sec. 83 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance of 1903." It is proposed to extend the power to the Senior Inspectors whose names are as follows:—Mr. E. Brett, Mr. G. McEwen, F. Fisher, E. Lambie, T. P. Conolly, and J. A. Lyon.

Mr. Humphreys inquired: I am not in favour of increasing the powers of Senior Inspectors. Mr. Shelton Hooper inquired: I agree with Mr. Humphreys. Surely, three doctors and a veterinary surgeon are sufficient. Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt inquired: Nor I, unless some very good reason can be advanced. Mr. Lau Chu Pak inquired: Has not any reason why this power should be extended to Senior Inspectors? Are they qualified to pronounce that any food is unwholesome? Hon. the Registrar General: Some reason is called for.

## SIZE OF GRAVES.

The Sanitary Surveyor submitted a minute relative to the size of graves in which he said that the regulations governing the size of graves in Chinese cemeteries had not been adhered to, and he suggested that new regulations be issued by the Board and a copy furnished to the sexton of each cemetery. As the cemeteries must first be tenanted before the graves are dug, and to save unnecessary waste of ground, he suggested that the length be reduced from 9 feet to 7 feet, which would allow of increased plots.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak: The regulation sizes as mentioned in the list might not have been adhered to in recent years, but certainly they were adhered to formerly, as I have a distinct recollection of seeing accounts with the sizes clearly noted in them, and the charges made accordingly. I should like to know in what respect the regulations have not been adhered to, as admitted by the Surveyor, a whole duty is to see that they are adhered to. Say a grave 12 feet by 14 feet in Sections D and E, how is the account to be made out? Mr. Grist: The Principal Medical Officer of Health: I have sites in D and E measure 80 square feet. Extensions in the case of section E are charged at the rate of \$1 per square foot in excess of the 80 square feet. Extensions in the case of section D, have not hitherto been granted.

## PRIVATE COFFINS.

Correspondence was submitted relative to nuisance caused by badly made private coffins. Inspector McKenzie reported that the cause of the nuisance was the fact that the coffins of the poorer classes were rather pay for their coffins, and the result was that, instead of the ordinary Chinese coffin being used, one roughly put together, with very large joints, is used on account of cheapness. He thought a stop should be put to the use of this form of coffin, which should be made as air and watertight as possible.

The Assistant Medical Officer of Health said this practice was unfortunately causing a nuisance, inasmuch as it caused several complaints regarding the smells which came from the coffins on their way to the cemetery. The coffins are badly put together, leak, and give out noxious gases. This could be prevented by better made coffins and the use of saw dust or some such absorbent to take up liquid, and he suggested that the Board frame regulations.

The Hon. the Principal Medical Officer said the Board had power to make the necessary bye-laws.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak: Are the Chinese coffin shops licensed? If I think a condition inserted in their licences requiring the coffins they sell to be made air and watertight will meet the case.

The Hon. the Registrar-General: I agree with Mr. Lau that action should be taken through the coffin shops.

## THE TAIKOO SUGAR REFINERY.

An application was submitted on behalf of the Taikoo Sugar Refinery Co., for permission to make certain alterations to their premises, and to erect water closets in their offices. Mr. Shelton Hooper inquired: Should certainly be granted.

Mr. H. Humphreys: Grant. Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt: Grant, subject to the usual conditions regarding water supply.

## HUNGHUTZES IN MANCHURIA.

1. Fifty wagons loaded with rifles and other arms, which were to be sent to Kirin from Peking, arrived at Erh-tuo-kow station of Chiao-tu-fu in the early part of this month. The Committee for Kirin sent to a Yamen in Changchun and borrowed twenty soldiers to escort the wagons and started for the railway station above mentioned. However, some ten Hunghutes made a sudden appearance before they could proceed more than 14 miles and captured the rifles, arms and money, inflicting wounds on the committee killing one soldier and binding several persons.

2. In mount Ping-shan a distance of about 40 li from Liaoyang over three hundred Hunghutes are making their headquarters and threatening travellers.

3. The Imperial troops of Mukden, numbering two or three hundred, advanced there to expel them on the 6th inst. and fought furiously, but the prolonged fight could not be brought to a successful issue, merely resulting in casualties on both sides.

4. Since Feng Ling-ko, a leader of Hunghutes, left the border of Liao, bandits have been active and cannot be subdued. The authorities of Liaoyang have supplied two hundred armed rifles and twenty thousand cartridges in order to suppress them.—Siuwanpao.

## LIMEWASH AND CULTURES FOR BACTERIA.

SUGGESTIVE QUESTIONS BY MR. HENRY HUMPHREYS.

26th inst. At the usual fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board this afternoon, Mr. Henry Humphreys submitted the following very suggestive questions:—

1. Has the distemper (i.e., limewash) from the interior walls of infected Chinese houses ever been bacteriologically examined with a view to ascertaining the percentage of organic matter therein with a view to finding out whether the bacilli of tuberculous, enteric or plague are present. If yes, state results for the information of the Board. If not, why not?

The President replied as follows: Answer 1. On the 18th inst. I obtained a sample of limewash in actual use in a Chinese house, in Queen's Road West, and submitted it to the Bacteriological examination. He reports that it contained no microorganisms, that it was unable to support the life of the microorganisms of plague, typhoid, cholera, and several others with which he experimented; that one part of limewash added to five parts of a culture liquid containing actively growing organisms of the above diseases killed the organisms within twelve hours; and that the limewash, when dry, did not appear to favour the growth of these organisms. Further experiments are being conducted in regard to dry limewash.

2. Has the mortar from internal limewashed walls in infected Chinese houses ever been examined as above? If yes, state results. If not, why not?

Answer 2. Numerous experiments have been made in various parts of the world, in regard to viability of the bacillus of plague-infected houses; the results have shown that the bacillus does not survive there for longer than five days in temperate climates, and for a much less period in tropical countries.

3. Has the distemper (i.e., limewash) or mortar from European dwellings such as "Baconfield" Arcade, where plague has been recurrent, ever been bacteriologically examined as in 1 and 2? If yes, state results. If not, why not?

Answer 3. No. The reply to Question 2 shows that the subject has been thoroughly investigated, though not in connection with "Baconfield" Arcade.

4. Is old limewash or distemper scraped off before new is put on? (There is nothing in the regulations to enforce this and in the case of Chinese dwellings it is not done as far as my own knowledge goes.)

Answer 4. I understand that the walls are usually brushed and not scraped.

5. Does not size, which is analogous to gelatine, make one of the best cultures for bacteria?

Answer 5. No.

6. Assuming that the mortar of internal walls in infected houses contained bacilli harmful to life, would not the coating of such walls with an innocuous substance like slaked lime mixed with a good germ culture like size increase the percentage of germs and organic matter by giving them more to feed on?

Answer 6. No. The reply to question 1 shows that the limewash has the opposite effect.

## SUBURBAN BUILDINGS.

"DISGUSTINGLY DIRTY AND INSANITARY." 26th inst.

The following letter from Mr. Shelton Hooper was read and laid upon the table at the Sanitary Board meeting this afternoon:—

Hongkong, June 18th, 1906.

Sir,—I desire to bring to the notice of the Board the disgustingly dirty and insanitary state of the building and land at Tai Hang and Wang-nai-chong.

The floors of the licensed pig-sties are in a very bad condition, wide gaps existing in the joints between the rough granite stones forming the floors.

The sumps are in a filthy condition and seem never to be cleared or emptied.

The hydrant in the pathway is surrounded by water, the pathway between washed away 12 or 18" lower than the curb in Shepherd Street.

Mathews with floors in a wet and filthy condition are used as domestic dwellings.

Clothes, which have been washed in the nullah, are stored in these matheds before being delivered in town.

A match in which bean curd is made and which a little while ago was burnt down is now re-erected, and full of flies.

The refuse of the matheds is dumped in the nullah where the clothes are washed and licensed pig-sties are now used as domestic buildings.

All the above refer to Tai Hang and an equally bad state of affairs existed at Wang-nai-chong.

The large trained nullah on the east side of the village, which is occasionally dammed, caused the houses to be flooded.

The hydrant is barely approached on account of the broken state of the road and the water from the hydrant was like thick milk.

There is no public latrine, but an improvised one in a very bad condition.

Several licensed pig-sties are used as domestic buildings, and the general state of the pathways around the dwellings is in a filthy condition, having no properly constructed surface drains, but which the sewage water has made for itself.



## BREACH OF CONTRACT.

## DAMAGED WINDOW GLASS.

## A "TRY ON".

In Summary Jurisdiction this morning, his Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, P. M. Judge, presiding, Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. sued the Fuk Lee firm and Kok Kam Chuen, a partner therein, for the recovery of the sum of \$303.20 being the amount of damages sustained by plaintiffs by reason of defendants' breach of a contract made on the 19th December, 1905, whereby the defendants contracted to purchase 1,000 boxes of window glass.

Mr. R. C. Master, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. F. B. L. Bowley, of Messrs. Denny and Bowley, Crown solicitors, represented the defendants.

Mr. Master said 500 cases arrived in April and 160 were refused by the defendants. As soon as the goods arrived notice was given to defendants and they only took 340.

His Honour: Is it simply a question of quality?

Mr. Bowley: They are not of merchantable quality.

Mr. Master said that the defendants examined the goods and said they were damaged by water. The cases were dirty and had been wet, probably by rain, and a survey was held, and it was found that the glass itself was not damaged. It was just a question as to whether the goods were in a merchantable condition. The goods were sold by auction and fetched \$3.90 per case.

His Honour: Is that anything like the market rate?

Mr. Bowley: The price fluctuates considerably, my Lord, but evidence would be called on that point.

Mr. Master said that a clean bill of lading was given for these goods.

His Honour: But the contract speaks for itself.

A salesman in the employ of Messrs. Carlowitz and Company spoke to the above facts and said defendant took delivery of the first 300 boxes, but would only accept 340 of the second consignment of 500 boxes, rejecting 160. Witness arranged for the usual survey.

Mr. Bowley: I should mention, my Lord, that my client is not a partner in the firm; he is the manager.

His Honour: But he is an authorized agent of the firm?

Mr. Bowley: Yes, my Lord, but he is in Court now, and perhaps my friend would like him to go outside.

Mr. Master: No, I've no objection to his being in Court.

Mr. Master then said a lot of correspondence had passed between the parties, and also between the solicitors, and eventually it was decided to sell the goods by auction. The contract price was \$5.00 per box, but they only realized \$3.90 per box at auction.

Witness, continuing, said that was not a good price, as the market was high. He thought they should have fetched at least \$1.75 per box.

His Honour: What is the price now?

Witness: I can't say that now as the price fluctuates.

His Honour: Is it below \$3.90 or above that figure?

Witness: Oh, I think it is much above.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bowley, witness said the case in Court was similar to the 400 cases imported, 160 of which were refused. He had a lot of marks on them, but the bill of lading showed only one.

His Honour: The glass was of the quality known as "fourth choice"? It was the quality the Chinese liked. He had done business with the defendants for eleven years, and sold them much glass of this sort.

Mr. Bowley: Is this the letter defendant wrote to your comrade?

Witness: I can't say; I can't read Chinese.

His Honour: I can't take that unless it is translated.

Mr. Bowley: Here is a translation, my Lord. His Honour: But this is not certified. I cannot take it.

Mr. Bowley: I had no time to get it certified.

His Honour: Well, you know the practice, and I cannot take unauthenticated translations, nor can I accept a verbal translation. But if Mr. Master does not object I will accept this subject to your getting it certified.

Mr. Master: I've no objection, my Lord.

Correspondence was then read, referring to the allegation of the damage and the arrangement for the survey.

Witness said he told Fuk Lee that a survey would be made, but on Fuk's account, as witness did not believe they were damaged. He could not speak Chinese so the conversation took place through witness's comrade. When he sent out the notice of arrival he also sent a promissory note with it for purchaser to sign, and he, after taking delivery of the goods, chopped the promissory note and returned it. In this case defendant returned the promissory note, saying that it is altered to the value of the 300 boxes delivered. Had the goods been damaged by seawater the company would have looked to the insurance company to make good the value. When he found they were not damaged by seawater he tried to recover the damage sustained from the shipping company, but the latter was protected by the clause in the bill of lading which said the company would not be responsible for damage to window glass.

Mr. Bowley: Then it comes to this, you get these goods out, they arrive damaged, and as you cannot get your money out of the insurance or shipping people you try to get it out of the defendants.

His Honour: Oh, no, it is not quite that.

Mr. Master: The damage is only to the coverings.

Witness said it was to oblige the purchaser that he tried to recover from the insurance and shipping people.

Mr. Bowley: Quite so it was a "try on," and as it failed there you thought you would start another "try on" against Fuk Lee.

Witness, continuing, said the contract price was \$5.40. In April he believed the local market price was quite \$1.50 below that rate.

Mr. Bowley: Would you be surprised to hear that in April and May cases were sold for \$5.80, and \$6.10?

Witness: I don't know anything about that.

Mr. Bowley: Fuk Lee is a big buyer of glass, is he not?

Witness: Yes, he buys a good deal from us.

Mr. Bowley: And what he does not know about glass is not worth knowing?

Witness: Yes, he knows all about glass.

Mr. Bowley: Then would you expect a man who knows all about glass to take delivery of glass in cases which were wet and discoloured?

Witness: Because the cases are wet, the glass is not necessarily damaged—the cases sweat in the hold of the steamer.

Mr. Bowley: Glass does not sweat.

Witness: And the glass is not damaged.

Mr. Bowley: If you can't recover against Fuk Lee, you will claim against your agent in Antwerp?

Witness: I cannot say anything about that. Evidence was then given as to the survey being held, and the glass being found in a perfectly merchantable condition.

At the present time there are no transactions pending, says the *Japan Chronicle*.

## REMOVAL OF CHILLINGS.

## WHO GETS COMPENSATION?

## 26th inst.

At the last meeting of the Sanitary Board considerable remarks were made and minutes noted on the subject of the removal of ceilings during the cleansing and disinfecting of premises, and the question of compensation was discussed, and the matter held over.

The Hon. the Principal Civil Medical Officer of Health said he did not understand that the painting of wood-work, etc., was to take the place of the compensation at present paid for the removal of ceilings. By-law No. 1 for the "Prevention or mitigation of disease" said that the Board "may recover the cost of such cleansing and disinfection from the householder and compensation goes to the property owner." The householder is not the property owner, except when householder means "owner," or when there is no tenant or occupier. He was inclined to think that where owners' fixtures were interfered with everything should be put straight and clean afterwards, in lieu of granting compensation. The question was as to whether the cost of making good should be taken as cancelling any claim for compensation, and this matter was to be considered.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak said that certainly one of the two courses should be taken—either to make good any damage or pay full compensation therefor.

Mr. Humphreys said he fully agreed with Mr. Lau Chu Pak, while Mr. Shelton Hooper said that compensation should certainly be paid for all damage done to the property.

The Hon. the Registrar-General said that all that was necessary was to invite the attention of the sub-committee to the point, and to say that in the opinion of the Board compensation should include the cost of making good the damage.

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## NEIGHBOURS IN COURT.

## THE POINTERS' PUNISHMENT.

Fernando Musso, of No. 12, Bonham Road, was summoned on remand at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. H. J. Gompertz, charged with keeping a ferocious and unmanageable dog. The dog, which is a four-month-old pointer, may be muzzled, first by a printer on the left and that person was compensated for any inconvenience he was put to. Later on in the afternoon, Master George Wing, the son of the next door neighbour, was playing cricket and hit a boundary. He ran into defendant's garden to recover his ball, where it had been stopped, and as he was leaving it defendant's pointer chased the boy. The lad took fright and ran, and the dog sprang on him and bit him. George had to be taken to the doctor on several occasions and it was said defendant offered compensation, but it was refused by Mrs. Wing, who wanted the dog destroyed. This Musso would not do and he was summoned. The doctor's bill was produced and totalled \$74.

His Worship—Is this dog muzzled now? Defendant—Yes, your Worship. After all there has been no offence and the police have no right to summon me. There is no offence in the first place.

Mrs. Wing—The dog was not muzzled yesterday.

Defendant—The dog was tied up, your Worship.

Mrs. Wing—If this man is willing to pay, why cannot it be settled outside?

His Worship—I will adjourn the case for a fortnight to allow it to be settled outside.

Mrs. Wing—How is it to be settled?

His Worship—That's for you to decide.

## A PRISONER'S ESCAPE.

## EVADING THE POLICE IN HOSPITAL.

Chan Hing, a coolie, well known in the Victoria Gaol, was released some three weeks ago, taken to the detective department where his description was recorded, and subsequently banished from the Colony. A few days later Chan returned to Hongkong, and during the small hours of the morning entered No. 221, Queen's Road West, to see what he could find. There was nothing of any great value in the room and Chan tried to remove the blanket off one of the inmates who was fast asleep. The woken sleeper and he pursued Chan. Chan it will be remembered, in attempting to cross the verandah to another house, lost his footing, and fell on a ricksha which was lying in the side-channel, fracturing his skull. He was removed to the hospital and a *lukung* was detailed to watch the rogue. He was in the hospital for about a fortnight, and one night when probably the *lukung* was asleep Chan escaped from custody. A search was made, but the fugitive could not be found. Last night, however, a policeman noticed a coolie walking along the road in the Central district, and as he was suspicious that the coolie was not abroad for any good purpose, the man was asked to lead the way to the Central Station. There inquiries were made as to the man's antecedents, and it was learned that the man they had in charge was no other than the notorious Chan Hing. He was then charged with being found in No. 221, Queen's Road West, about a fortnight ago, with the intention of committing a felony, and also with returning from banishment. He came before Mr. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court this morning, and pleading guilty to both charges was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour and six hours' stocks on the first charge. For returning from banishment he was to undergo a further sentence of twelve months' hard labour and six hours' stocks, both sentences to run concurrently.

## BRIGHTON HILL ROAD AFFAIR.

## TWO SUSPECTS ARRESTED.

Shortly after the outrageous attack on Mrs. Aoki at her residence, 4, Leighton Hill Road, was reported to the police, Inspector Gourlay took the matter up and from news which we are able to print to-day, it will be seen that the members of No. 2 Police Station are following up every clue, likely to lead to arrest, most closely.

It will be good news to residents in Leighton Hill Road—who have lately become nervous on the attack on the Japanese lady—knowing that late last evening the energetic staff at No. 2 Police Station were successful in capturing two Chinamen, who they are of opinion had a hand in the dastardly assault of last Saturday. One coolie was arrested coming off a Macao steamer, while another was captured in the street. The former man, the police fancy, was in the Colony at the time of the attack, but soon afterwards disappeared. He, no doubt, went to Macao to divert suspicion and on returning yesterday, was arrested. Mrs. Aoki's condition is said to be still serious; in fact, according to our information, she is not yet out of danger, and when the coolie, who was arrested in the street, was taken before her for identification this morning, she failed to recognise the man. The police, it is said, will wait until a day or so, when the other man will be taken before her.

## A SCIENTIFIC TOUR.

## MR. C. K. EDMUNDS' JOURNEY

## ON BEHALF OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE.

It was but a couple of months ago that Mr. C. K. Edmunds, a member of the faculty of Canton Christian College, at Hongkong, Canton, returned from an extended journey along the entire coast of the Island of Hainan, in pursuance of scientific investigations on behalf of the Department of International Research in Terrestrial Magnetism, Carnegie Institution, Washington, D.C. Mr. Edmunds in his journey to the South was favoured with exceptional circumstances and crossed the Island of Hainan for its entire length in less than half the time it was anticipated it would take him. In his recent investigations, through the courtesy of Sir Matthew Nathan, Mr. Edmunds was kindly given the loan by the Hongkong Observatory officials of all the necessary instruments for correct observation, much material, it may be expected being gathered which furnish valuable data for the construction of Mr. Edmunds' technical report to the Department in Washington. Mr. Edmunds is appointed by the Carnegie Institute the official observer in charge of magnetic survey in China, and is now proceeding on tour in Northern China as far as Peking. On the way, the observer will visit all the little-known islands on the coast where extensive observations will be carried out. We understand that special facilities have been granted for quick travel to Mr. Edmunds, who will under such conditions be able to cover his ground far more expeditiously than otherwise.

Mr. Edmunds' present expedition will extend over a period of two and a half months. He will be equipped with field instruments for magnetic survey generously lent by the Jesuit Fathers of the Zickweil Observatory, Shanghai. Mr. Edmunds contemplates making his return via the Grand Canal, expecting to be back in Canton by the third week in September.

## CANTON U.S. CONSUL-GENERAL.

## HON. J. G. LAY'S SUCCESSOR.

American home papers to hand report the interesting information that the Honourable Mr. Allen B. Berg, U.S. Consul-General at Beirut, Turkey, since 1905, has been transferred to Canton where he will succeed the Honourable Julius G. Lay, American Consul-General, who was recently promoted to Cape Town, South Africa. Mr. Berg, who was private secretary to the late John Russell Young, then American Minister in Peking, from 1882 to 1887. During this interval he was also for about two years and a half Vice-Consul in charge of the American Consulate at Chinkiang. Since leaving China in 1888 he has successively held the appointments as United States Consul at Exzerum, Turkey; thence to Three Rivers, Quebec; thence to Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Canada; thence to Beirut, Turkey; and finally to Canton, China. Mr. Berg is well known in the West, having been educated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and is 49 years of age. He was born at Burlington, in Vermont.

It is not known when he will arrive at his new post, but probably not before the latter part of September. Mr. Lay is reported to be leaving Canton for his new post at Cape Town in the first or second week in July. He will proceed via Colombo.

## BRITISH SQUADRON AT SASEHO.

## WARM RECEPTION.

The British Squadron, under Admiral Moore, arrived at Saseho on the 19th inst., from Nagasaki. Citizens and school-children were out in boats to welcome the squadron as it steamed into the harbour. Mr. Tomita, the Mayor, met Admiral Moore on board the flagship. The Admiral immediately came ashore and called upon Admiral Arima, Commander-in-Chief of the Saseho Port Admiralty, at the latter's official quarters.

In the evening Admiral Arima gave a dinner in honour of Admiral Moore, and his captains. The Saseho Municipality was to give a reception to Admiral Moore and the officers of the squadron on the 20th inst. Light refreshments of all kinds were presented to the petty-officers and men. The Naval Men's Club issued invitations to a reception, that afternoon to 250 petty-officers and men of the British squadron.

## THE N.Y.K.'S FLEET.

## FURTHER DETAILS OF SHIPBUILDING PROGRAMME.

The *Asahi* states that the N.Y.K. steamer *Quint Maru* which was launched at the Osaka Ironworks on the 6th inst., will shortly be used on the service between Awamori and Muroran. A steamship which is being built for the Kaisha at the Mitsubishi Dockyard, Nagasaki, to take the place of the ill-fated *Himeki Maru*, will be launched in November. Three other steamers of 3,500 tons, which are being built at the Kawasaki Dockyard, will be launched by March next. A steamer of 2,500 tons and two others of 2,500 tons each are being built at London. The former will be launched about August next, and the latter by March next year. As previously recorded, the company is likewise making arrangements for the construction of six big steamships, each of 8,500 tons. Of these, two will be built at the Mitsubishi Dockyard, and four at the Kawasaki and some other Dockyards.

## JAPAN AND MANCHURIA.

## CHINESE MINISTER'S WARNING TO Peking.

## BUSINESS-MEN'S COMPLAINTS.

The *Asahi* publishes a Shanghai telegram stating that Mr. Yang, Chinese Minister in Tokyo, has warned the Chinese Government in regard to the policy of the Japanese Government in Manchuria. The Minister stated that the working of railways and colonies in Manchuria by the Japanese Government would in about five years deprive the Chinese of their rights and profits in that region.

The Japanese Foreign Trade Society in Tokyo has addressed the following memorial to General Oshima, Governor-General of Kwangtung, regarding Manchuria: "The project of working in Manchuria is engaging the enigmatic attention both of the Government and the people. Nearly a year has now elapsed since the conclusion of peace, but so slow is the progress of preparations made by the Government that all the opportunities for increasing national prosperity will be missed. In particular nothing worthy of attention has been done by the Government towards the furtherance of commerce and industry. We beg to bring to your Excellency's notice the following matters, which require immediate attention:—

"1.—The Government's policy in regard to the working of the South Manchuria Railway has been defined by the recent Imperial Ordinance. The value of the railways for commercial purposes entirely depends on the rate of freight and the transport capacity of the lines, and it is of urgent importance at the present moment that means should be devised to render the railway facilities superior to the transport offered by the River Line.

"2.—The vast area of uncultivated land, hundreds of thousands of rai in extent, situated close to the pier of Tairen, where war munitions were stored during the war, should be disposed of without loss of time, and warehouses and other accommodation for commercial interests constructed.

"3.—Warehouses, 9, in number, at Tairen, wherein war munitions were stored, are now standing empty; these useful buildings should be immediately converted into commercial and industrial accommodation.

"4.—The pier at Tairen has recently been opened to public service, but the wharfage charged is too high to benefit business. The rate should be lowered to the least practicable charge.

"5.—In Manchuria judicial machinery for the protection of commercial and personal rights is entirely absent, except the organization for dealing against criminal offences. Thus there is a necessity for legal machinery for the protection of those settling in Manchuria for business purposes, and immediate steps should be taken to remedy this defect.

"6.—The dilatory proceedings of the quarantine authorities at Tairen cause considerable annoyance and loss to those wishing to enter Manchuria. They are obliged to waste several days on board the steamers outside the harbour before being allowed to go ashore.

"7.—Japanese travelling north of Pusan to Port Adams by train, have to waste several days in going through the most complicated process for obtaining the permission of the authorities to take the train. This useless procedure should be at once abolished.

"8.—The delivery of telegrams in Tairen should be expedited, and commercial code telegrams should be allowed to be delivered by dispatch, while the parcels post should be inaugurated with a loss of time in the interests of business."—*Japan Chronicle*.

## THE RISING IN KOREA.

## DRASTIC MEASURES URGED.

In view of our recent special wires on the rising in Korea, it is interesting to learn the opinions of our Japanese contemporaries on the subject. The *Yiji Shimpō* has an article regarding the suppression of the insurrectionists in Korea. From reports coming from Korea it seems that the country is seething with rebellious elements, says the Tokyo Journal, but these rebels, however determined and widespread they may be, are mere rabble and will disappear at the first shot of the Japanese soldiery. If the Japanese Residency has hitherto refrained from having recourse to the use of troops, it is because it has wished that the Korean Government would be able to successfully cope with the rebellion. As the Korean troops are evidently unable to suppress the rising, however, the Japanese Residency will be compelled to bring Japanese troops into play, and the suppression of the rebellion will follow quickly. At the same time it is desirable that strict inquiry should be made into the cause that has prompted the rising and that the evil be eradicated by the root.

The Korean rebels seem to be different in character from those of Formosa, whose sole aim is the depredation of property. The Korean rebels, on the other hand, are apparently actuated by an element of patriotism, however misguided, and their attack is mainly directed against the Japanese. The Koreans have rather reason to thank the Japanese for the new order of things in their country, for Japanese forces in the peninsula are directed towards the deliverance of the natives from the pitiable state of oppression to which they have long been subjected under their own Government. Most of the Korean people, however, are too ignorant to see the change in its proper light, and they are taken advantage of by Koreans of more or less influence for the furtherance of their selfish ends.

It is not at all improbable, continues the *Yiji*, that the origin of the present rebellion may be traced to some unexpected source when strict inquiry is instituted. The rising will no doubt be quelled without much difficulty, but unless the foul stream is stopped at its source Japan must suffer the trouble of incessant rebellions, and the lives of ignorant and misled natives will be needlessly sacrificed. It is to be hoped that the Japanese Residency will adopt drastic measures with this end in view, for it is absolutely necessary for the consolidation of the position Japan has assumed in Korea. This will be better for the future of both Japan and Korea.

## COMMERCIAL.

## YARN MARKET.

In their report dated 29th instant, Messrs. Phirozshah B. Petit and Co. write:—The Celestial S. 15 element day, known in the Chinese calendar as the "Dragon Festival," went off on the 26th inst., and has left very little settled but very much unsettled hereafter. Failures and suspensions have been the order of the day. We had the unpleasant task to report on the failure in our last issue and to-day we have the same tale to tell. We have to report another Chinese failure in the yarn market, further involving the compradores and ureties of the foreign firms concerned. These are not all. They portend a coming crisis in an acute stage, and if all the various reports that reach us were unfortunately to prove true, there is something worse and more serious to follow.

Many other Chinese names are freely talked and discussed as tottering and one large and almost leading firm, having extensive dealings with foreign houses, is engaging the serious attention of merchants and dealers and compradores and sureties, and all thoughts are turned to that firm which is looked upon as the prop and pillar of the local yarn market, but which is being, as reports go, energetically backed up from all possible quarters. Our informant says that we ourselves and our informant may in the end prove false prophets, as, otherwise, the consequences might be too appalling to contemplate, the more so as the North also sends down news of failures there, and Bombay is not yet in a mood to make up her mind to stay hand and keep away from further "jobbing" in the market there.

Notwithstanding these failures and these apprehensions, our yarn market during the first part of the fortnight under review ruled steadily, and business was reported at last month's clearance as a little better, and, although the market was slow, the Chinese were enjoying their Dragon festivities and were busy with rice harvesting, business was reported to be good.

In some of our previous issues, we have referred to the enterprise of the late Mr. J. N. Tata, a millionaire mill owner of Bombay. He it was who first brought the Egyptian cotton to the notice of Bombay spinners and of the Indian Government. We have been watching for some time the experiments of Egyptian seed in Indian soil and we are to-day in a position to announce some very tangible results, which should be carefully noted by those interested in cotton growing and cotton spinning. It was reserved for Sind, a promising province of the Bombay Presidency, to solve the interesting question of "exotics." Egyptian cotton on its first appearance made a great mark in the world's cotton market and Egyptian seeds were imported into and sown into some parts of India, out of which Sind showed the most encouraging results, and we have now a cotton known as "Sind Egyptian" of superior staple which has found ready sales in Liverpool. Encouraged by this preliminary but unexpected success Bombay spinners are demanding that a more land should be put under the Egyptian seed and that the new cotton should be confined to India alone for consumption by the Indian mills. Liverpool has already entered into open competition with Bombay and it is said that a "corner" is sought to be established to secure the wholesale export of this new cotton. Further developments will be watched with keen interest by the cotton growing and cotton consuming world.

News from Shanghai and the Northern Ports is not encouraging. Prices show a decline of 1s. 1 to 2s. 2 per bale with a limited business passing.

No. 20s.—A good business is reported at last quotations.

No. 16s.—Selected threads are inquired after for Northern Ports.

No. 12s. and 10s.—Cheap rates induced a good business.

No. 8s. and 6s.—Out of favour. Market closes quiet.

Sales during the past fortnight:—3,915 bales of No. 10s; 670 bales of No. 12s; 690 bales of No. 16s; and 2,450 bales of No. 20s; in all about 7,745 bales.

Steamers *Sutong* and *Gregory* (from Calcutta), and *Chit* (from Hongkong) and *Devanah* (from Bombay) about 8,500 bales for this port and about 12,500 bales for Shanghai.

Shipments to Shanghai and Northern Ports about 1,500 sales.

Unsold Stock:—About 8,500 bales.

Unclear Stock:—About 5,000 bales.

Cotton:—Sales of about 165 bales at \$23 to \$24 per bale.

Local Yarn:—Sales of about 500 bales of No. 10s. at \$90 per bale.

## Japanese Yarn.—Sales of about 450 bales at \$18 to \$19 per bale.

## Exchange.—We quote, to-day, as under:—

India T. T. at Rs. 150 per cent.  
London Demand "Sh. 2 1/4d.—  
Shanghai Demand "Tls. 7 3/4—300  
Silver "30 3/4d. per oz.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.  
London—Bank T.T. 2 1/4  
Do. Demand 2 1/4  
Do. 4 months' sight 2 1/4  
France—Bank T.T. 2 1/4  
Germany—Bank T.T. 2 1/4  
India T.T. 2 1/4  
Do. Demand 2 1/4  
Shanghai—Bank T.T. 2 1/4  
Singapore—Bank T.T. 2 1/4  
Java—Bank T.T. 2 1/4

Buying.  
4 months' sight L/C. 2 1/4  
6 months' sight L/C. 2 1/4  
6 months' sight San Francisco & New York 2 1/4  
1 months' sight do. 2 1/4  
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne 2 1/4  
4 months' sight France 2 1/4  
6 months' sight do. 2 1/4  
4 months' sight Germany 2 1/4  
1 months' sight do. 2 1/4  
Bank of England rate 30 3/4  
5 per cent. 93 3/4

There were only two cases of plague on Thursday.

SEVEN cases of plague is the number returned for Wednesday.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s total output of the company's three mines for the week ending 9th June, 1906, amounted to 20,204 tons and the sales during the same period to 17,640 tons.

INCLUDED among the five cases of plague reported on Tuesday was a Filipino; the other four were Chinese, two of whom died, and the other two are under treatment.

We understand that it is thought very probable that the U.S. transport *Itasca* will leave Manila in a very short time for Hongkong where she will be docked for repairs, preparatory to her return voyage via the Suez.

AT 10 p.m. on the 29th instant the German steamer *Midway*, which has been for some time ashore off Lanchow, was floated and towed to Shanghai by the str. *Sutai*, arriving there on 22nd inst.

A CANTON correspondent writes:—The third silk crop is just being completed. The outlook is more promising than the first two crops of the current year. Prospects are accordingly in favour of growers.

OWING to the development of the telephone, the wireless telegraph, and other recent scientific inventions, the Japanese military authorities have decided to stop the employment of carrier pigeons.

DURING the absence on leave of Lieut.-Colonel F. E. Kent, Royal Garrison Artillery, the Command of the Royal Artillery in South China will devolve upon Major R. A. Kaye, Royal Garrison Artillery.

THE following details H.K.S.B.R.G.A. left per *ss. Onyang* on the 27th instant:—For Singapore, two Havildars, two women, seven children, posting to No. 2 Company, For Calcutta: One gunner for discharge.

KING Otto of Bavaria, who has long been suffering from insanity, has recently become worse. He now takes daily only a small quantity of marmosin and dried fruit. A proposal has been made to dethrone him.

It is reported in Tokio that the Russian Government has refused to accept the Japanese estimate for compensation in respect of the maintenance of the Russian prisoners, on the ground that the amount claimed is excessive.

We have to acknowledge, with thanks, from the Japanese Consulate, the receipt of a copy of "The Sixth Financial and Economic Annual of Japan," forwarded by His Excellency Y. Sakatani, Minister of Finance of the Imperial Government.

CHIAN Kan, a boatman, was charged on Monday, at the instance of the Water Police, before Mr. H. J. Gompertz, with making fast to the *ss. Phayen*, while under weigh in the harbour, yesterday. The boatman pleaded guilty, and a fine of \$50 imposed.

ON inquiry at the Government Civil Hospital on Tuesday as to the condition of Mrs. Aoki, wife of Captain Aoki, who was stabbed by rebels at her residence, 4, Leighton Hill Road, on Saturday last, we were informed that the lady's condition is still serious.

THE marine insurance office of Japan have arrived at an agreement by which the risk run by vessels in consequence of the floating mine danger will be accepted. The premiums for this risk will, it is stated, be one yen extra which presumably means Y1 per 100.

An extraordinary meeting of shareholders of the Hotel des Colonies Co., Ltd., has been convened for Friday, the 6th July, for the purpose of discussing the question of reducing the capital of the company. The present capital is Tls. 225,000, and is composed of 9,000 shares at Tls. 25.

ON Monday, at the Police Court, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, Inspector Langley prosecuted the master of the steamer *Amiral Exelmans* for neglecting to exhibit a bright light on his vessel while entering the port, last evening. The charge was admitted, and his Worship imposed a fine of \$10.

THE Guild of Embroiderers at Canton, says a Shanghai vernacular journal, has recently established a Voluntary Antiquarium Association, and many opium-smokers among their ranks are vying with one another in joining. The regulations are very strict, so that if any member smokes opium again after admission, he is at once expelled from the guild, and will not be able to find employment again.

THE Building Authorities summoned Mr. A. R. Roxa Pereira, secretary of the Club Lusitano, before Mr. F. A. Hazeland, at the Police Court this forenoon, for failing to comply with the requirements of the Public Health and Building Ordinance, which required of him to submit a notice in writing of his intention to proceed with certain works, i.e., reinstatement of a balcony attached to the Club. When the case was called on, Mr. Edwards, of the P.W.D., who prosecuted, asked that the summons be withdrawn. His Worship granted the request accordingly.

INSPECTOR Gourlay charged two coolies before Mr. H. J. Gompertz, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, for having on 23rd June assaulted Mrs. Aoki, of No. 4, Leighton Hill Road, with intent to rob. They pleaded not guilty, and the case was adjourned.

TWO junk masters were brought before Mr. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court on Wednesday, at the instance of P. S. 70, charged with anchoring their boats in the central fairway, last night. They pleaded guilty and his Worship fined them \$5 each. Similar fines were also imposed by Mr. Gompertz on two sampans, who were charged with blocking the northern fairway.

SERGEANT Gordon, of No. 7 Police Station, placed twelve coolies before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Police Court to-day, the two leaders being charged with keeping a common gaming house at No. 23, Lo Shing Street, and others with gambling on the premises, yesterday. His Worship fined the first two coolies \$10 each, with the alternative of two months' hard labour, and the remainder \$3 each.

MESSRS. Gibbs, Livingston & Co., the agents in Hongkong of the Northern Assurance Company, send us a copy of the annual report, from which it appears that the Company is in a very flourishing condition. In the first department the premiums last year amounted to over 1 million pounds sterling and the losses 167,480 per cent. of the total. The life department also had a satisfactory year.

THE value of the tickets in connection with the Formosan lottery to be sold this year is estimated at about Y100,000, which will provide a revenue of about Y120,000 for the Formosan Government. If the present lottery proves as successful as is desired, future issues will amount to about Y5,000,000 a year, which will return, according to estimate, a profit of Y1,250,000 to the Government.

AN accident occurred in the old military prison, near the cricket ground, yesterday afternoon, and a workman was removed to Tung Wah Hospital suffering from rather serious injuries about the head. It appeared that the coolie was at work on the roof of the building and he lost his balance and fell into the floor below. He struck his head on some planks in descending, and his *foke* had him removed to hospital.

THE case in which the master of a trading junk was charged with killing a *foke* on a fishing junk was concluded at the Police Court this morning. It will be remembered that the case arose out of a collision between two junks off Stonecutters Island, and the force of the impact caused the *foke* to fall into the sea and he was drowned. His Worship committed the prisoner to his trial at the Criminal Sessions.

HON. William T. Fee, U.S. Consul at Bombay, India, has been transferred to the Consulate General at Manchuria, where he will replace the Hon. Fleming D. Cheshire, the original appointee to that post. Mr. Cheshire is now appointed a Consul-General at large, and in that capacity will serve as Inspector of U.S. Consulates in the Far East. Mr. Fee is a lawyer by profession and was U.S. Consul in Bombay for the past seven years.

SAMUEL Martin Payne, alias Santiago, an overseer in the Kowloon Godown, and residing at 315, Des Voeux Road West, was arraigned before Mr. H. J. Gompertz, at the Magistrate's Court yesterday, by Inspector Gourlay, charged with criminally assaulting a Chinese woman, Noeme Payne, aged six years of age, on the 25th instant. The defendant pleaded "not guilty." Inspector Gourlay applied for a remand, which was granted until next week.

A TOKIO dispatch states that the Chinese Government has re-opened the Camphor monopoly office in Fukien Province, which had been closed on account of the protests made by the British and French Governments, and the Consuls of those Powers have lodged strong protests. The re-opening of the office will, it is believed, seriously affect commerce in Formosa, and the Formosan authorities are investigating the matter with a view to taking necessary measures to oppose the re-opening.

THE *Japan Times* states that subterranean caves discovered beneath the military drill ground at Hamamachi, Ushigome, are attracting large numbers of spectators. So far three have been explored, but it is believed that more caves exist. Each of them is about 12 feet wide, 28 feet long and 6 feet high, and they are connected with each other by subterranean passages. The purpose for which the caves were made is unknown. The ground was formerly occupied by a feudal lord named Mizuno Onokami.

"In taking his seat in the Court of Bankruptcy Jurisdiction on Thursday, His Honour the Puisne Judge, addressing the assembled members of the legal profession, said that in future, he wished it to be known, in all cases in bankruptcy proceedings, he must make it a rule that the section of the Ordinance under which the proceedings are brought, or the applications made, exactly the same as was done in all Summary Jurisdiction and Chamber matters, and he would ask the legal gentlemen to see that this was always done in future.

IN Summary Jurisdiction this morning, His Honour Mr. A. G. Wise, Puisne Judge, gave judgment with costs for plaintiffs in the case in which Messrs. Carlisle and Co., sued the Fuk Lee firm, and Fak Kam Chuen, a partner therein, for the recovery of \$203.25 damages sustained by plaintiffs by reason of defendants' breach of contract in not taking delivery of certain boxes of glass imported under contract for the defendants by the plaintiff firm, as recorded in our issue on Wednesday evening. The judgment was given less the survey fee, as the case being damp and discoloured, the defendant was entitled to a survey, and also less the usual 1% commission.

A PORTUGUESE, residing at No. 48, Caine Road, was charged on Tuesday, at the Magistrate's Court, with stealing four chickens, valued at sixteen cents, from a house at No. 7, Tung Wo Lane. Inspector Collet prosecuted, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock, secretary of the Sanitary Board, watched the case for his department. It was stated that on the 23rd instant defendant went to the complainant's house and said he was sent by the secretary of the Sanitary Board to inspect the drains. After his alleged examination was over he waited a while to see if any *cumia* was forthcoming and as there were no signs of any he picked up two chickens belonging to the house and walked away.

He returned to the house yesterday and again asked to view the drains. Afterwards he picked up two more chickens, and as the old woman offered him nothing in return for her chickens, he was about to carry them away, when a policeman was called in and the man given in charge. In defence, accused said it was all a joke. The chickens were given him by the complainant. Mr. Woodcock said that defendant was not connected, nor was he known, to the Sanitary department. His Worship sentenced defendant to twenty-eight days' hard labour.

PLAQUE appears to be dying out. Between noon of Saturday and Monday only three cases have been officially returned. This is satisfactory.

THE police at the Central Station are being put to no end of trouble by the rowdiness of the coolies who have recently returned from South Africa. Nearly every coolie boarding a train in the Colony is full of passion, and the police say that not a single day passes but that a few are charged with disorderly behaviour.

THE Dragon Boat Festival apparently was the cause of a general holiday being given to the staff of excise officers on Tuesday. On Wednesday there was not a single opium case to be heard at the Magistrate's, and as there was also a small calendar, the compound outside the Court was deserted. Both Courts rose shortly after ten o'clock.

P. S. MACDONALD placed an aged Chinaman before Mr. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court on Monday, charged with bugging in the public street, yesterday. The Chinaman pleaded guilty. "Tell him," remarked his Worship, "that he is fined \$3, and if he comes up here again he will be put in the stocks."

It is stated that the daimio Baron Komura's departure for England to take the post of Ambassador at London has been advanced, as it is found that various matters in connection with the business of his new appointment call for early attention. He will therefore leave Yokohama for London, via America, on July 30, instead of in the latter part of August as previously arranged.

THE "Scotchman" from Peking was arrested on Tuesday by the police because he was not responsible for his actions. He was removed to the Central Station, charged with being drunk and incapable and released on bail in the sum of \$10. He failed, however, to come before the Court on Wednesday to "face the music," and Mr. H. J. Gompertz ordered his bail to be estreated.

A COMMISSION appointed by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce for the investigation of the resources of Manchuria, at the recommendation of the Governors of various Prefectures, will leave Japan about the beginning of next month. The members of the Commission, numbering 700, will be granted free passage from Ujina by military transport, and free railway travel in Manchuria.

FROM Manila papers we learn that the cost of the making of the moorings for the drydock *Drury* has been let to the firm of Messrs. Marshall and Company. This firm's bid was slightly higher than that of the Hongkong firm of Messrs. Lyaught and Company, but the bid was awarded them on account of the fact that they promised a more prompt delivery. In addition to this fact the Naval authorities at Cavite thought it would be more advantageous to have them made in Manila.







## Shipping—Steamers.

## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAM," 2,363 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.  
 "POWAN," 2,338 tons, "W. A. Valentine.  
 "FATSHAN," 2,260 tons, "R. D. Thomas.  
 "HANKOW," 3,073 tons, "C. V. Lloyd.  
 "KINSHAN," 1,995 tons, "J. J. Lossius.  
 Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).  
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 5.30 P.M. (Sunday excepted).  
 These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloons and Cabin accommodation.

## SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 tons, Captain G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.  
 Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 2 P.M., except when otherwise notified by Express.  
 Sunday Special Excursions leaving Hongkong at 10 A.M., and a second departure about 8 P.M.  
 Note:—During the summer months the time of leaving fluctuates to suit the tide at Macao. See Special Summer Time-table.  
 Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 8 A.M. On Saturdays a second departure about 7 P.M. On Sundays about 4 P.M.

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

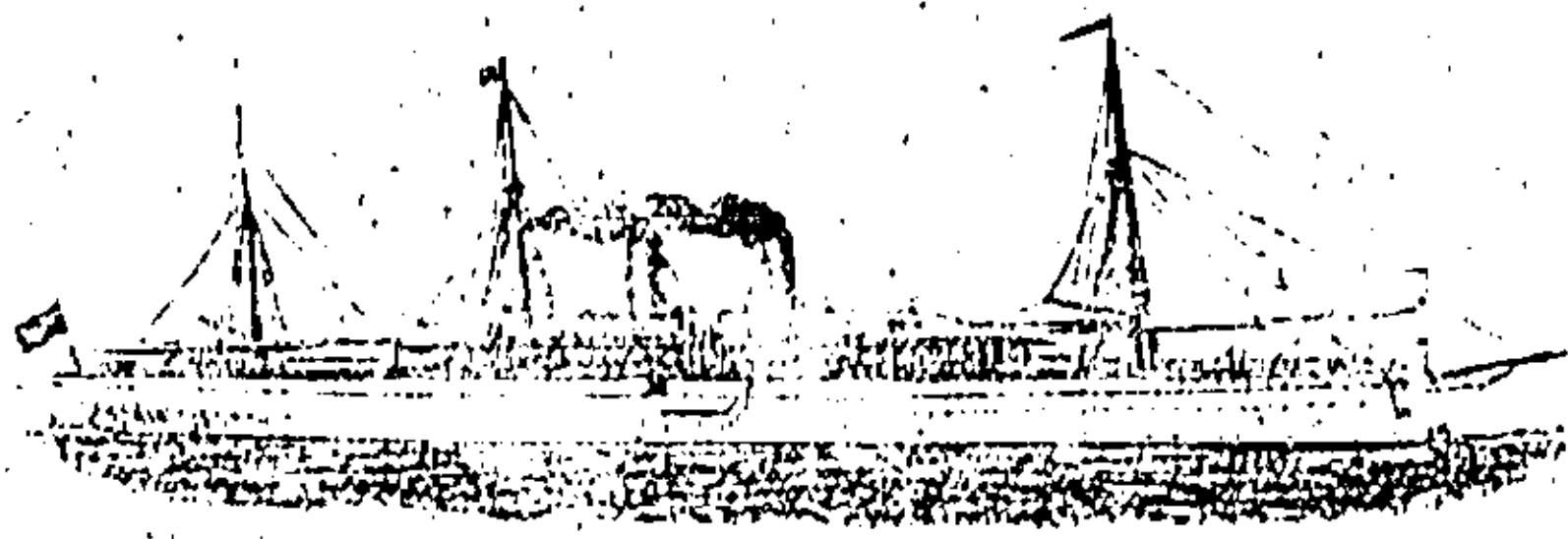
S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,19 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.  
 This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M., and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

## JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 588 tons, Captain J. Wilcox.  
 "NANNING," 569 tons, "C. Butchart.  
 One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M., calling at Yunkai, Mahang, Kunchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shih-Hing, Lak-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fung-Chuen. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.  
 FARES: Canton to Wuchow, Single \$15.00. Return \$25.00.  
 Canton to Tak-Hing, Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00.  
 Canton to Samshui, Single \$7.50.  
 The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.  
 Further particulars may be obtained of the—  
 HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,  
 Hotel Marlborough, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel,  
 Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
 Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.  
 Hongkong, 27th June, 1906.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



## Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 3 to 7 Days Ocean Travel.  
 12 Days YOKOHAMA to VANCOUVER. 21 Days HONGKONG to VANCOUVER.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS. (Subject to Alteration).

| R.M.S.              | Tons  | LEAVE HONGKONG       | ARRIVE VANCOUVER |
|---------------------|-------|----------------------|------------------|
| "EMPERESS OF JAPAN" | 6,000 | WEDNESDAY, July 11   | August 1         |
| "MONTEAGLE"         | 5,500 | WEDNESDAY, July 18   | August 11        |
| "EMPERESS OF CHINA" | 6,000 | WEDNESDAY, August 1  | August 22        |
| "TARTAR"            | 4,425 | WEDNESDAY, August 8  | September 1      |
| "EMPERESS OF INDIA" | 6,000 | WEDNESDAY, August 22 | September 12     |

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, VICTORIA, connecting at VANCOUVER with the COMPANY'S PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.  
 Hongkong to London, 1st Class, \$100.00. 2nd Class, \$60.00. 3rd Class, \$40.00.  
 Hongkong to London, Intermediate rate, \$40.00.  
 Steamers, and 1st Class Rail, \$40.00.  
 R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE," "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.  
 Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.  
 SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.  
 For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to  
 HONGKONG, 27th June, 1906. D. W. CRADDOCK, Acting General Agent, Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Black Pier. [13]

## HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

## STEAM TO CANTON.

S.S. "WING CHAI," Captain T. AUSTIN, R.N.R.  
 THIS Steamer departs from Hongkong on Week Days and on Sundays at 7.30 A.M., and returns from Macao at 2.30 P.M., as on Week Days.  
 FARES:—Week Days. 1st Class, including Cabin and servant, Single \$3; Return Ticket, \$5; 2nd Class, \$1; 3rd Class, 50 cents.  
 SUNDAYS ONLY.  
 1st Class—Single, \$1; with Cabin, \$2.  
 1st Class—Return, \$2; with Cabin, \$3.  
 3rd Class—Single, 40 cents; Return, 60 cents.  
 Steerage—20 cents each trip.  
 All Meals can be supplied on Board at \$1 each Meal.  
 First Class Passengers, who do not care to return on the Excursion Sunday, will be allowed to do so the following day (Monday) on production of the Return Half Ticket. Should the Steamer not run on the Monday, owing to the Boiler cleaning, due notice will be given by the Captain, and the Half Ticket will be available for the following day.  
 The Steamer is lit throughout by Electricity.  
 The Steamer's wharf at Hongkong is at the Western end of Wing Lok Street.  
 SAM WANG Co.  
 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1906. [17]

## T H New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

Tons Captain  
 "KWONG CHOW," 1,309, T. R. MEAD.  
 "KWONG TUNG," 1,238, R. RAMSEY.  
 Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening (Saturday excepted).  
 Leave Canton for Hongkong about 5.30 o'clock every evening (Sunday excepted).  
 These Fine New Steamers have unexcelled Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.  
 Passage Fare—Single Journey \$4.  
 Meals ..... \$1 each.  
 ALSO  
 Excursions to MACAO every SATURDAY, at 6 P.M., and every SUNDAY at 7 A.M., returning on SUNDAY at 10 A.M. and 6.30 P.M.  
 (1st Class single \$1 with cabin \$2.00. 2nd Class single \$0.80, return \$1.50.  
 Breakfast, Tiffin and Dinner \$1.00 each.  
 The Wharf in Hongkong is nearly in front of the new Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.  
 SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD., and YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,  
 No. 8, Queen's Road West  
 Hongkong, 30th June, 1906. [18]

## Mails.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

## EUROPEAN LINE.

## STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG; Steamers will also call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers and Luggage.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading for all European, North and South American Ports. PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

| STEAMERS.             | SAILING DATES.             |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| ZIETEN                | WEDNESDAY, 4th July.       |
| ROON                  | WEDNESDAY, 11th July.      |
| SEYDLITZ              | WEDNESDAY, 18th July.      |
| BAVERN                | WEDNESDAY, 1st August.     |
| PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD | WEDNESDAY, 15th August.    |
| PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH | WEDNESDAY, 29th August.    |
| SACHSEN               | WEDNESDAY, 12th September. |
| PRINZ HEINRICH        | WEDNESDAY, 26th September. |
| GNEISENAU             | WEDNESDAY, 10th October.   |
| PRINZ LUDWIG          | WEDNESDAY, 24th October.   |
| PRINZESS ALICE        | WEDNESDAY, 7th November.   |
| KRIESEN               | WEDNESDAY, 21st November.  |

WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of July, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship ZIETEN, Captain F. von Binzer, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, Calling at NAPLES and GENOA.  
 Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 2nd July, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 3rd July, and Parcels will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 3rd July.  
 Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.  
 The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

## RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

|                                          | 1st Class | 2nd Class | 3rd Class |
|------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| TO NAPLES, GENOA & GIBRALTAR             | \$61.00   | \$42.00   | \$22.00   |
| Return                                   | 91.00     | 63.00     | 33.00     |
| TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN & HAMBURG | 65.00     | 44.00     | 24.00     |
| Return                                   | 97.00     | 66.00     | 36.00     |
| TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ:                    |           |           |           |
| VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR           | 64.00     | 44.00     | 26.00     |
| Return                                   | 115.00    | 79.00     | 47.00     |
| VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON                | 68.00     | 46.00     | 27.00     |
| Return                                   | 123.00    | 83.00     | 49.00     |

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltar and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

## TOUR VIA INDIA:

Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE TO CALCUTTA instead of an Imperial Mail steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is however not included.

## Interruption of the Voyage in Egypt:

Passengers to Europe and New York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from Alexandria to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port Said.

## JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFEN, HERRBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (Subject to alteration).

| STEAMERS.       | Tons. | SAILING DATES.           |
|-----------------|-------|--------------------------|
| PRINZ SIGISMUND | 3,302 | TUESDAY, 24th July.      |
| WILHELM         | 4,763 | TUESDAY, 21st August.    |
| PRINZ WALDEMAR  | 3,227 | TUESDAY, 18th September. |

ON TUESDAY, the 24th day of July, 1906, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ SIGISMUND, Capt. D. Lentz, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above.  
 The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

## RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

|                                          | 1st Class | 2nd Class | 3rd Class |
|------------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| TO MANILA                                | \$50.00   | \$30.00   | \$20.00   |
| Return                                   | \$80.00   | \$50.00   | \$30.00   |
| TO NEW GUINEA                            | \$28.00   | \$18.00   | \$14.00   |
| Return                                   | \$42.00   | \$27.00   | \$21.00   |
| TO BRISBANE                              | \$30.00   | \$20.00   | \$14.00   |
| Return                                   | \$44.00   | \$29.00   | \$21.00   |
| TO SYDNEY                                | \$33.00   | \$23.00   | \$15.00   |
| Return                                   | \$47.00   | \$31.00   | \$23.00   |
| TO MELBOURNE                             | \$34.10   | \$24.00   | \$16.00   |
| Return                                   | \$48.10   | \$32.00   | \$24.00   |
| TO YOKOHAMA                              | \$30.00   | \$20.00   | \$10.00   |
| Return                                   | \$40.00   | \$30.00   | \$20.00   |
| TO KOBE                                  | \$35.00   | \$25.00   | \$15.00   |
| Return                                   | \$45.00   | \$35.00   | \$25.00   |
| TO YOKOHAMA & back from KOBE to HONGKONG | \$140.00  | \$100.00  |           |

## THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:

|                                                              | 1st Class |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer | \$97.00   |
| TO EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA                          | 96.00     |

From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C. P. R. Co's steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. S. S. Co's Steamers, and from New York to Europe by the magnificent express steamers of N. D. L.

## SAILINGS OUTWARDS, EUROPEAN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

| FOR                                 | STEAMERS              | ABOUT                 |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| YOKOHAMA & KOBE                     | PRINZ SIGISMUND       | MONDAY, 2nd July.     |
| SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | BAVERN                | WEDNESDAY, 4th July.  |
| SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD | WEDNESDAY, 18th July. |

\* Reaching Yokohama in less than 6 days.

## TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG.

VIA VANCOUVER OR SAN FRANCISCO TO NEW YORK by the C. P. R. Co's steamers, P. M. S. S. Co., O. & O. S. S. Co., T. K. K. and from NEW YORK TO EUROPE by the magnificent Express steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following rates:  
 1st Class  
 TO LONDON VIA PLYMOUTH OR SOUTHAMPTON ..... £61.00  
 TO BREMEN ..... 63.10  
 TO PARIS VIA CHERBOURG ..... 65.00  
 TO NAPLES, GENOA VIA GIBRALTAR ..... 65.00

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS &amp; CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1906.

## Intimations.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft.; bottom 71 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel, or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 376, 506, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905. [39]

## "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

MINIMAX SYNDICATE, LIMITED.  
 LONDON, NEW YORK, BERLIN, HAMBURG, PARIS, VIENNA, MILAN, COPENHAGEN, ANTWERP, &c.

## F. BLACKHEAD &amp; CO., LOCAL AGENTS.

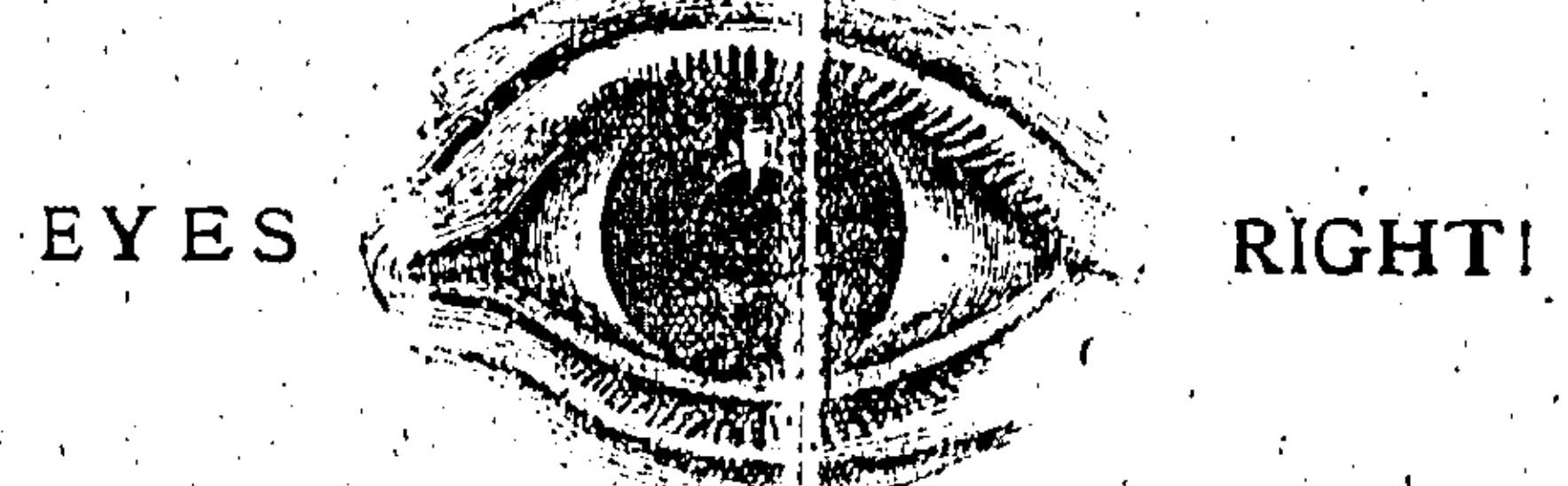
The most effective of all Hand Fire Extinguishing Apparatus.  
 NO PUMPS. NO HOSE. AUTOMATIC.

Extinguishes Oil, Varnish, Kerosene Oil, Tar, Benzine.  
 Guaranteed to remain in working order for any length of time.  
 SIMPLEST HANDLING.

Drive in the Knob and the apparatus is in action immediately, sending Spray nearly 40 feet.

## IMPORTANT POINTS FOR CONSIDERATION.

"MINIMAX" Always ready for immediate use. Requires only one hand to hold. Weighs only 11 lbs. when full. Maximum of simplicity and effect.  
 Minimum of Price, Weight and Size.  
 Hongkong, 10th May, 1905. [33]



EYES RIGHT!

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN, 8, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements; Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.  
 LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,  
 21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Bentinck Street. 566, Nanking Road.  
 Hongkong, 27th November, 1905. [46]

## WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

HONGKONG-KONGMOON AND KAUKONG LINES.

S.S. "TAK HING,"  
 SAILS every SUNDAY, TUESDAY and THURSDAY, at 7 P.M., for the above Ports. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES ONLY 36 HOURS.

## HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."  
 SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 51 DAYS.  
 THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMHUI, SHUIHING, TAKHING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.

Fare for the Round Trip ..... \$30.  
 These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity.  
 For further information, apply to—  
 BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
 AGENTS,  
 WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.,  
 HONGKONG.  
 Hongkong, 23rd December, 1905. [14]

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE  
 BETWEEN  
 JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

| Steamer.  | From  | Expected on or about | Will leave for     | On or about       |
|-----------|-------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| TJILIWONG | JAVA  | First half July      | JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI | First half July   |
| TJIMAH    | JAPAN | First half July      | J.V. PORTS         | First half July   |
| TJIPANAS  | JAPAN | Second half July     | JAVA PORTS         | First half August |
| TJILATJAP | JAVA  | Second half July     | JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI | First half August |

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to  
 THE HEAD AGENCY  
 OF THE  
 JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE.  
 Telephone No. 375.  
 YORK BUILDINGS, 1st Floor.  
 Hongkong, 19th June, 1906. [11]







# Intimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMFORD.

ERATED WATER

MANUFACTURERS.

In the manufacture of High Class Mineral Waters the following are essential:

PURE WATER.

UP-TO-DATE PLANT.

THE BEST OF MATERIALS

AND  
EXPERT MANIPULATION.

All these conditions are obtained in Waters of our manufacture:

**Absolute Purity.** Repeated analyses both locally and at home guarantee this.

**Up-to-date Plant.** Our policy is to continually introduce every modern improvement in machinery and appliances and although such changes are invariably costly in the first instance the results attained in Perfect Aeration and economies in working justify them.

**The Finest Materials** only are used.

**English Exports** manage our factories, and our Waters are acknowledged by leading English Makers to be equal to those of their own manufacture.

These results have only been obtained through constant experiment; the adverse climatic conditions of Tropical Climates for the successful manufacture of High Class Aerated Waters, necessitating special study.

**Our Stone Ginger Beer** is the only successful production of its kind in Tropical Countries. It at once became popular and increasing sales testify to increasing popularity. Brewed from the finest Jamaica Ginger it is perfectly wholesome and is an ideal summer beverage.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

LIMFORD.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1844.

Hongkong, 21st June, 1906.

CREGOR & CO.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

CHIANTI WINE

FROM U. FAZZINI FLORENCE.

\$9.75 PER CASE.

Latest award:

GOLD MEDAL

ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.

CASH LESS 10%

CREDIT LESS 5%

Hongkong, 30th June, 1906.

communications intended for publication in the HONGKONG TELEGRAPH should be addressed to The Editor, c/o Hong Kong Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Or those business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any returned M.S., nor to return any Contribution.

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Single Copies—Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 30, 1906

### DOCK COMPETITION IN THE FAR EAST.

One of those rapid and entirely misleading articles which have for their object the disparagement of the British engineering and shipbuilding concerns in the Far East appears in the latest issue of *Commercial Intelligence*, a weekly periodical whose declared policy is the fostering of British interests the world over. Unfortunately, the journal in question seems to be guided by the principle that the best method of encouraging British trade and awakening British merchants to a proper realisation of the effects of foreign competition, is to deny British industries, turn a blind eye to the progress of British commerce, and fling British investors out of the market. It does not seem to comprehend that such a principle is more calculated to inflict grievous injury on flourishing concerns, and react unfavourably on those British investors who, whether from patriotic or other motives, have sunk their capital in Colonial enterprises, than to contribute to the promotion of new schemes or lead to the diffusion of new British capital in overseas undertakings. The article referred to emanates from a Shanghai correspondent, whose whole aim and object appears to be the aggrandisement of the Japanese engineering and shipbuilding yards at the expense of the establishments in Hongkong, Shanghai and Singapore. Seldom have the Japanese yards enjoyed such a panegyric at the hand, presumably, of an English writer; but the appreciation would have been of vastly greater value had the correspondent confined his remarks to matters of fact. It is admitted by all that the enterprise and progress of the Japanese in building docks and constructing vessels is worthy of the regular praise. Within a few years Japanese shipwrights and engineers have absorbed and turned to practical advantage the lessons learned in European countries and taught by British and other experts who have been specially employed to enlighten our allies in the Far East. The Japanese have applied themselves assiduously to the task of acquiring Western methods and that they have succeeded none can deny. But when it is claimed by them, or on their behalf, that as a result of this remarkable zeal they have outdistanced all others in the race for mastery—particularly in so far as shipbuilding, shiprepairing and engineering are concerned—we must respectfully decline to admit the contention. In the course of the article in *Commercial Intelligence* the writer says:—

"A striking fact about the Japanese shipbuilding and dock concerns is that they are all capable of accepting and carrying out building contracts of considerable magnitude, which is not the case with any other concern anywhere East of Port Said. Of course, they have to import a considerable amount of their material, but so have the others. There appears to be considerably more technical knowledge and skill in the private yards of Japan than in any of the concerns working in the British possessions of the East or in China. What is more, the class of material purchased in Great Britain by the Japanese yards is, far higher than is the case with similar concerns at either Singapore, Hongkong, or Shanghai." These are suggestions which will appear amazing to residents in the Far East. A eulogy of Japanese dockyards might receive a considerable meed of approval even from rival undertakings, but when it is submitted as a fact that the Japanese concerns are all in a better position to carry out building contracts or undertake repairing work than such undertakings as the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, the Shanghai Engineering and Shiprepairing Company, or the new Government institution, the Tanjong Pagar Dock Board, a chorus of dissent will be aroused. The Hongkong Company can point to a record of achievements which would have added lustre to the reputation not merely of any shipbuilding and engineering yard in Great Britain but even of the private yards of Japan. That may appear to be a preposterous avowal in the eyes of the Japanese enthusiast in Shanghai, but the facts remain and are incontrovertible. When it is suggested that the Japanese appear to have

more technical knowledge and skill than the trained British workmen in Hongkong, for example, we are tempted to smile and wonder how the writer came by that fellow feeling which makes him so wondrous kind. The despised and ignorant artificers and mechanics of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company have now reached the depths of disgrace. True, the Admiralty experts in England have but recently lavished encomiums on the skill and efficiency of the so-called inept workmen at Kowloon, and have held out their performances as worthy of emulation at Woolwich and Devonport. The shrewd managers of local shipping firms have heaped praises on the Dock Company on account of the character of the vessels built for Far Eastern requirements; but that is of no avail. The Shanghai correspondent of *Commercial Intelligence* knows nothing of these things and cares less. When the Government of the Straits Settlements expropriated the Tanjong Pagar docks it did not consider it necessary to discharge summarily the old staff of mechanics, etc., on the ground that their technical knowledge was *not*, and their presence a menace to the prosperity and efficiency of the docks. Yet they are far inferior to the Japanese workmen in brains and initiative if we are to believe the Shanghai panegyrist. It is disconcerting to find that all these years we have been living in a fool's paradise, but there is one consolation—we may yet reform our ways before we are swamped by the all-conquering Japanese. The mechanics and shipbuilding experts at Kowloon must look to their laurels; they must furnish up their technical knowledge; they must show that English and Scotch engineers and shipwrights—specially selected: though they might have originally been from first class and world-famed yards in the United Kingdom—can yet keep in the van of progress and compete on terms of equality with the sturdy islanders in the North. And yet notwithstanding all this rigmarole about incompetence and ignorance most people will retain their faith in the abilities of the European engineers at Kowloon and at other places in the Far East. It may be foolish and an evidence of mental decadence, but there the matter stands, despite the enthusiasm of the pro-Japanese writer in Shanghai. When he adds that the Japanese purchase a higher class of material from British factories than the concerns in Hongkong, Singapore and Shanghai we can only characterise his assertion as ridiculous and absurd; it needs no comment. The closing remarks are decidedly mischievous. "In place of those facts it is difficult to see anything bright in the prospects of those dock companies working in Hongkong or Shanghai, and I must again very strongly advise British investors to abstain from providing capital for any such concern that is likely to be offered in London." It may be that the author of that warning is a disinterested witness, inspired by the purest motives and sincerely anxious to save the British investor from ruin; but there is a curiously unsatisfactory tone about the sentence. It rings hollow and falls as flat as a prepared peroration. One gleam of hopefulness is left—the British investor in all probability will never see the seed of misstatements which appears in this wonderful effusion from Shanghai.

### POLICE PATROLS IN HONGKONG.

Yesterday, a correspondent residing in the Eastern district of Hongkong drew attention to a subject which seems to be the principal topic of conversation in that locality at present. It is maintained that from Wanchai to Causeway Bay it is the exception instead of the rule to meet one of the law's myrmidons, and the suggestion is that this lack of police supervision is responsible for the numerous "outrages" and thefts which occur in the district. It can well be understood that the fact of a lady being liable to an attack by a band of scoundrels who may enter her house in broad daylight is causing the gravest concern among the residents. During the daytime most of the houses are practically at the mercy of prowling thieves, who have previously made themselves acquainted with the habits of the various households and act accordingly. In most of the houses there is nobody present, with the exception of a defenceless woman and, perhaps, one or two domestic servants who would fly for their lives at the bare idea that a gang of cut-throats was in possession, and even if they were valorous enough to stand by their mistress their efforts to repulse the miscreants would be feeble in the extreme. It is said, with what degree of truth we are unable to say, that practically every house in Morrison Hill Road and Leighton Hill Road has been systematically robbed within the course of the last six months. It is not so very long ago since an American was "held up" in a ricksha in the same district by a couple of thieves who slung pepper in his eyes and attempted to overpower him. That they did not succeed was due more to the stout resistance offered by the victim than the presence

of the police. Of course, it is a hackneyed saying that the police are never where they are wanted, but we would not endorse the remark for a moment. The police in Hongkong have an onerous and difficult duty to perform. They have to handle a cosmopolitan population judiciously, and patrol a large area with a limited force. But it certainly does strike the average reader occasionally that much power is lost by indiscriminate raids on hawkers and gamblers, with the result that the real criminal is left to pursue his nefarious profession in the quiet residential sections of the city undisturbed by the fear of the law in the person of a constable. While petty crime must be held in check, it is highly essential that no part of the city be left at the mercy of the felon. Certainly, when a case occurs similar to that reported the other day, when a lady was attacked in her private house and dangerously wounded, people are apt to become hysterical and throw the entire blame on the shoulders of the police, forgetting that even a constable cannot be everywhere at once. But there seems to be no doubt that a revision of the areas patrolled is highly necessary. If the beat allotted to each constable involves his absence from any particular spot for an extended period of time then the remedy is at hand. Hongkong can well afford to pay for additional men so that the districts may be reduced, and a feeling of security implanted in the minds of the inhabitants. At present the Wanchai population, if we may judge from various reports, live in an agony of apprehension, fancying that every knock signifies the arrival of a marauding band. The picture may be exaggerated, but that is the impression conveyed, and it behoves the police to dispel the alarm of those under their care.

### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE French mail of the 29th May was delivered in London on the 29th inst.

Mr. J. Dyer Ball has been appointed a deputy registrar of marriages, with effect from the 22nd instant.

THREE cases of plague have occurred since yesterday, all Chinese. Two of the patients have succumbed to the disease.

THE King's exequatur empowering Mr. J. Eizen to be consul for Norway at Hongkong, has received His Majesty's signature.

THE proclamation dated the 25th April, 1906, declaring Singapore to be a port at which an infectious or contagious disease prevails, has been rescinded.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE (privilege leave) in the neighbouring country has been granted to Lieutenant R. F. Dill, 129th Baluchis, from 11th July to 8th October.

THE King's exequatur empowering Mr. Amos Parker Wilder to be consul-general for the United States of America at Hongkong, has received His Majesty's signature.

THE Honourable Mr. Edward Osborne and Mr. A. Denison have been appointed members of the Authorized Architects' Consulting Committee, vice Messrs R. S. Shewan and William Darby.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of telegraph clerk in the Harbour Department. Salary: \$1,680 a year, rising by triennial increments of \$120 to \$2,040. The Colonial Secretary states that applications are invited from Portuguese.

CHAN Yuen appeared before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Magistracy to-day, charged with stealing a brass propeller, on Thursday last, from Kimberley Road, Kowloon. The propeller is the property of Mr. H. S. Holmes. Chan admitted the theft, and was sentenced to one month's hard labour and to be exposed in the stocks for six hours.

J. DUNCAN, chief engineer, s.s. *Knutsford*, took out a summons yesterday against C. Bevis, fireman, of the same ship, for assault on the high seas on 14th June. When the case was called on by Mr. F. A. Hazledorn this morning, the prosecutor appeared and asked that the summons be withdrawn, saying that the matter had been amicably settled. His Worship cancelled the summons accordingly.

"O, I did not steal it. I took it out of the shop." What difference that made is known only to the coolie who made the statement before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Police Court this morning. He was charged with stealing, or, according to the Chinaman, removing several baskets of tea, from a shop at Kowloon last night. The owner of the goods said that accused had no authority to remove the tea, and his Worship sentenced him to one month's hard labour and six hours' stocks.

LAST night there was a row at the Tai Ping theatre and the police had to be called in. It appears that a Chinese coolie who could not get what he considered a good seat in the auditorium attempted to reach the stage. A ticket-collector approached the coolie and told him to get off. The Chinaman refused and had not only to be thrown off the stage but out of the theatre altogether. When the coolie arrived in the open he picked up a good-sized brick and hurled it at the ticket-collector, striking the man on the side of the face. The coolie was given in charge. He was placed before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, at the Magistracy to-day, and said that the ticket-collector trod on his toes last night. He objected to that and struck the complainant. He had no intention of going on the stage. His Worship ordered him to pay a fine of ten dollars.

PROGRAMME of music to be performed by the Band of the 129th Baluchis, on the New Parade Ground, on Monday next, from 5 to 6.30 p.m.:

Overture—*"On the Road to Moscow"*—Heldger  
Intermission—*"On the Road to Moscow"*—Heldger  
Selection—*"The Flying Squadron"*—Kenny  
Solo—*"Sonata Pastorale"*—Heldger  
Sketch—*"The Alabama March"*—Knowles  
Selection—*"Monteblanco"*—Collier  
God Save the King.

THE Bishop of Victoria announces that he will resume his lectures to ladies next month. In a circular which he has issued with reference to the series of lectures on the general subject of "The history of the great nations of the world as foretold in prophecy." He will deal with the history of the empires of Egypt, Assyria, Babylon, Persia, Greece, and Rome. All ladies are cordially invited to the lectures which will be held as formerly in Bishop's Lodge, every Thursday, at 11.45 a.m., commencing on Thursday, 5th July.

A GAMBLING warrant was executed by the East Police at No. 27, McGregor Street at 8.30 o'clock this morning, and twenty-five men were marched to the Station. Two of them were charged at the Magistracy this morning with keeping a common gaming house at the premises mentioned and the others with gambling. Evidence was heard to the effect that the two leaders were professional gamblers and had been previously convicted. Mr. F. A. Hazledorn fined the two leaders \$100 each, the others having to pay \$2 each, the gambling implements and money captured in the raid to be forfeited to the Crown.

MESSRS. Gregor and Company were "at home" this morning in their offices, No. 19, Queen's Road Central, when the list of prize-winners in the "post-card competition" was issued. From this it was seen that Mr. A. E. da Silva was the winner of the first prize, having made 510 words out of the name "Marie Brizard," while Mr. E. P. da Silva, with 491 words, was second, and Mr. D. E. Carvalho, with 443 words, third. There were also ten consolation prizes, chiefly won by ladies, which were presented to the winners by Mr. Mowbray Jones, manager of Messrs. Gregor and Co. Success to this enterprising firm having been drunk by the assembled company, the proceedings terminated.

### MR. A. J. MAY HONOURED.

It is notified in the *Government Gazette* that His Majesty the King has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. Alfred J. May, late second master, Queen's College, to be a member of the Imperial Service Order.

### MACAO EXCURSIONS.

#### THE "HONGSHAN."

It will be noticed from the advertisement appearing elsewhere that the s.s. *Hongshan* will leave for Macao at 10 a.m. to-morrow, July 1st, instead of, as usual, at 9 a.m. In this connection we are requested to mention that this change in the hour of the vessel's departure, only refers to to-morrow, and is necessitated by reason of the low water over the bar. After to-morrow the hour of departure on Sundays will be, as usual, 9 a.m., until further notice.

"KWONG TUNG" AND "KWONG CHOW." The s.s. *Kwong Tung* will leave for Macao to-morrow, Sunday, July 1st, at 7 a.m., instead of at her usual hour, on account of the tide at Macao.

The s.s. *Kwong Chow* will leave for Macao, as usual, at six o'clock this evening.

### THE OPIUM STIGMA.

M.P.'S WHO WISH TO END A DEMORALISING TRAFFIC.

We take the following from the *Morning Leader* of 26th ult.:

A number of M.P.'s who are anxious to remove from British rule in the East the stigma of association with the opium traffic were entertained to breakfast at the Hotel Cecil yesterday morning by the Christian Union for the Severance of the Connection of the British Empire with the opium traffic.

A score of M.P.'s were able to accept the invitation, but this number does not represent the full strength of the anti-opium feeling in the present House. Special interest attached to the proceedings in view of the fact that Mr. Theodore Taylor, M.P., will on Wednesday next move a resolution condemning the opium traffic with China.

JAPAN'S EXAMPLE. Lord Kinnaird, who presided, was hopeful that a new era of public opinion on this question was dawning, especially as Japan has set Great Britain a fine example in dealing with the opium evil in her dominions.

Rev. Dr. Horton recognised that the revenue of £3,000,000 from the opium traffic with China was one obstacle in the way of reform, but, surely, he argued, as it was a tainted revenue, a precarious revenue, and, moreover, a diminishing revenue, the great British Empire ought to have sufficient courage to sacrifice it based as it was, on iniquity and suffering.

"China is awakening," said Prebendary Webb-Peploe, "and no man of high position in the schools or public life is permitted to smoke opium; in fact, it would be as much a disgrace in some circles in China as it would be for any of us to be found drunk in the Strand to-day. Yet the British Empire pours upon tons of opium into China to demoralise the population—in some cases, in the past, at the point of the sword!"

### THE COMMONS' OPPORTUNITY.

"Wednesday next is Derby Day," said the Rev. F. H. Meyer, "and a large number of M.P.'s will no doubt go to Epsom Race-course. Therefore, when Mr. Taylor's motion comes on there will be eliminated from the House a good many of the more frivolous elements that might be inclined to look with contempt at the great moral crusade against the opium traffic."

Mr. Herbert Roberts, M.P., Mr. D. M. Smeaton, M.P. (who as a Financial Commissioner in Burma gained wide knowledge of the ravages of the opium evil), Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P. (who is a member of the Opium Commission), Mr. Arnold Lupton, M.P., Mr. J. Allen Balfour, M.P., Dr. Maxwell, Mr. Joshua Rowntree, and other speakers heartily supported the anti-opium crusade.

## TELEGRAM.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

"AMERICA MARU" ABLAZE.

COAL BUNKERS ON FIRE.

VESSEL DOCKED AT SAN FRANCISCO.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 30th June, 10.30 p.m.

A serious fire occurred on board the steamship *America Maru*.

The fire broke out in the coal bunkers and the flames blazed furiously for a considerable time.

After an exceptionally hard struggle the flames were extinguished, but not before considerable damage had been done to the vessel.

The *America Maru* has been docked at San Francisco.

CHINESE MERCHANTS IN 'FRISCO.

THE FUTURE OF CHINATOWN.

An interesting contribution to the writings on the subject of the recent earthquake and fire disaster at San Francisco appears under the name of the Rev. William Rader in a 'Frisco contemporary. The article is as follows:—

"The Chinese behaved themselves very well during the late unpleasantness. They have been treated with consideration by the authorities, and in no sense neglected. Chinamen may not be adept in putting out American fires, but they are obedient and do what they are told to do.

Chinatown had been, for many years, a peculiarly attractive section of our city. Many curious Easterners went there to see vice. In recent years these vice hunters were disappointed. On the contrary, they found shops filled with rare bronzes and bric-a-brac, and gorgeous restaurants and joss houses, and theatres where the Chinese drama went on in its noisy, unique fashion. There were Christian missions, schools, and churches, and every indication of progress.

The real San Franciscan has not been blind to the sanitary condition of Chinatown, and to the need of certain reforms, but he is sorry for the loss of the Chinese quarter with its traditions and landmarks. He is sorry for John Chinaman. The ever-moving picture of the busy street of Chinatown has gone forever. Now the question is: What shall be done with the Chinese?

Whatever may be done with them, this we must do, viz., give them a square deal. The yellow merchant, whose plot and bric-a-brac the looters are disposing of on Market street should receive some consideration from our hands. They own upward of 60 per cent of the land in Chinatown. They have made their money, and established stores. It may be decided to collect them at Hunter's Point or some other place, but some of the Chinese have a right to stay in the Chinatown district, and there they should remain.

It does not seem right to take advantage of a great disaster to show our race feelings, and drive away the Chinamen who suffered with us. There should be no discrimination made between the Chinese and other merchants.

We are dealing with a local problem, and one that has really nothing to do with Chinese immigration. These people have been here for a long time, and probably will be here for some time to come. They have been burned out and have suffered with us. The men who established themselves in Chinatown, purchased land and owned large stores should have the same opportunity to recover themselves as other San Francisco merchants. Their lands cannot be confiscated and their business destroyed. We must deal fairly with these men, and give them every chance to succeed in the new San Francisco.

The fire did some good, not alone in the Chinatown district, but in other sections of the city. Gone are the oldtime opium joint and underground retreat and pestilential alleys, and the iron-barrier house of Chinese prostitution. Gone also are the white tenderloin, the hell-holes of vice and immorality, precisely as they were. The Chinatown of the under world has been wiped out, and should never be resurrected, but the higher life of Chinatown should be recovered and protected. The Chinese institutions, newspapers, restaurants, missions and magnificent shops have a right to remain. There is no reason why they should be sent to Hunter's Point or any other place. Let us have a purged Chinatown with all of its legitimate attractions and none of its objectionable features. As there will be a new San Francisco, so let there be a new Chinatown. Now is the time to lay the foundations for such a section.

The Chinese—some of them—have given substantial aid in the building of San Francisco. They are not to be set aside in the name of religion, or color, or nationality. The man who raises a question of religion or color in these days is a bigot. Bigotry has no place in a crisis. This is not the time to split hairs. It is the opportunity for justice, fair play and generous treatment of all men.

There is every reason to believe that the Chinese will be justly treated. In these trying hours they are not without friends. For the time, Chinese exclusion has given place to a policy of Chinese protection.

### SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.

Canadian (*Montreal*) 1st prox.  
German (*Bayern*) 3rd prox., 5 p.m.  
Canadian (*Empress of Japan*) 3rd prox.  
American (*Hongkong Maru*) 7th prox.  
Indian (*Namanga*) 11th prox.  
Canadian (*Tartar*) 17th prox.  
American (*Korea*) 18th prox.

The Great Northern s.s. *Dakota* from Seattle sailed from Shanghai yesterday afternoon, at 1 p.m.  
The C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Empress of India* left Yokohama p.m., on 29th inst., for Victoria and Vancouver.  
The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Bayern*, carrying the German Mails with dates from Berlin of the 5th inst., left Singapore on 29th inst., at 10 a.m., and may be expected here on 3rd prox. at 5 p.m.







Shipping—Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LD.  
AND  
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAV. CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FOUR DAILY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.  
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN,  
NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIA, JAPAN  
AND SUMATRA PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

OUTWARD.

| FROM                  | STEAMERS     | TO SAIL     |
|-----------------------|--------------|-------------|
| GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL | "ORESTES"    | 30th June.  |
| GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL | "DANF"       | 4th July.   |
| GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL | "ASTYANAX"   | 12th "      |
| GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL | "LAERTES"    | 12th "      |
| GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL | "POLYPHEMUS" | 12th "      |
| GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL | "ACHILLES"   | 19th "      |
| GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL | "ALCINOUS"   | 26th "      |
| GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL | "DIOMED"     | 2nd August. |
| GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL | "TELEMACHUS" | 2nd "       |
| GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL | "PELEUS"     | 9th "       |
| GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL | "CHING WO"   | 9th "       |

The S.S. "Orestes" left Singapore on the morning of the 29th inst., and is due here on the 4th prox.

HOMeward.

| FROM                        | STEAMERS     | TO SAIL      |
|-----------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP | "AJAX"       | 3rd July.    |
| LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP | "PROMETHEUS" | 17th "       |
| LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP | "PATROCLOS"  | 20th "       |
| LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP | "PING SUY"   | 31st "       |
| LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP | "ORESTES"    | 14th August. |
| LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP | "ACHILLES"   | 20th "       |
| LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP | "ALCINOUS"   | 28th "       |
| LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP | "DIOMED"     | 30th "       |

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL  
OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES  
OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

| FROM                                   | STEAMERS     | TO SAIL     |
|----------------------------------------|--------------|-------------|
| VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and "OANPA" | "OANPA"      | 5th July.   |
| ALL PACIFIC COAST PORTS.               | "TELEMACHUS" | 4th August. |

WESTWARD.

| FROM                                   | STEAMERS | TO SAIL      |
|----------------------------------------|----------|--------------|
| TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA and "TRUCER" | "TRUCER" | 12th July.   |
| PACIFIC COAST.                         | "FYDEUS" | 15th August. |

For Freight, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1906.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

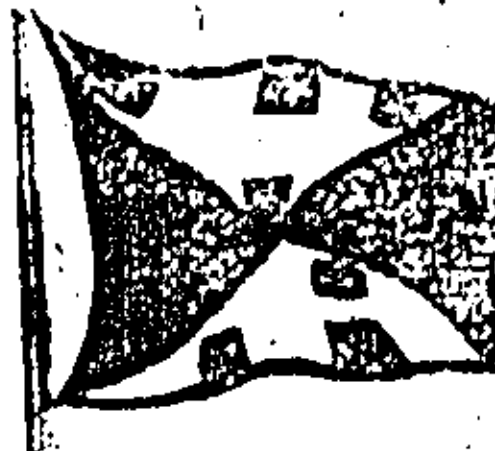
| STEAMERS                                                                                                                 | TO SAIL               |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| SHANGHAI                                                                                                                 | "SHAOHSING" 1st July. |
| AMOI and SHANGHAI                                                                                                        | "KUKIANG" 3rd "       |
| MANILA                                                                                                                   | "TEAN" 3rd "          |
| CEBU and ILOILO                                                                                                          | "SUNGKIANG" 6th "     |
| SWATOW, WEI-HAI-WEI, CHEFOO<br>and TIENTSIN                                                                              | "HUICHOW" 12th "      |
| MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, PORT DAR-<br>WIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOK-<br>TOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE,<br>BRISBANE, DUNEDIN and HOBART | "CHINGTU" 18th "      |

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1906.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers  
between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric  
Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewards carried.  
—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of  
Passengers.

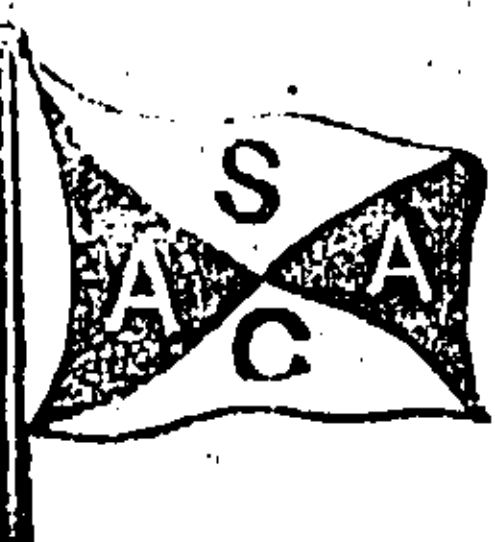
CHINA AND MANILA  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

| Steamship | Tons. | Captain   | For             | Sailing Dates.                   |
|-----------|-------|-----------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| ROBIN     | 2540  | R. Almond | MANILA (DIRECT) | SATURDAY, 7th July,<br>at Noon.  |
| ZAFIRO    | 2540  | R. Rodger |                 | SATURDAY, 14th July,<br>at Noon. |

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
GENERAL MANAGERS.

30th June, 1906.



HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC  
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.  
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

| Steamship     | About        |
|---------------|--------------|
| "ANGLO SAXON" | 10th July.   |
| "JOHN HARDIE" | 20th August. |

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 19th June, 1906.

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN.

THE LATEST METHOD

of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

37, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905.

TSIN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARQUIER STREET.

REASONABLE FEES.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1904.

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA  
EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

HOME-LINE.

OUTWARD.

| STEAMERS | DESTINATIONS                | TO SAIL    |
|----------|-----------------------------|------------|
| ALESIA   | YOKOHAMA AND KOBE           | 3rd July.  |
| SPEZIA   | SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | 9th July.  |
| SAMBIA   | SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | 18th July. |
| SAXONIA  | SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE | 25th July. |

HOMeward.

Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN,  
LONDON, Oporto, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRINITE, GENOVA, PORTS IN THE  
MEDITERRANEAN, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

| STEAMERS    | DESTINATIONS                                                              | TO SAIL      |
|-------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| * RHENANIA  | HAVRE, ANTWERP, BREMEN & HAMBURG,<br>(Calling at SPOR, PENANG & COLOMBO). | 16th July.   |
| SCHWARZBURG | HAVRE and HAMBURG.<br>(Calling at SPOR, PENANG & COLOMBO).                | 24th July.   |
| ALESIA      | HAVRE and HAMBURG.<br>(Calling at SPOR, PENANG & COLOMBO).                | 7th August.  |
| SPEZIA      | HAVRE and HAMBURG.<br>(Calling at SPOR, PENANG & COLOMBO).                | 21st August. |
| * SILESIA   | NAPLES, HAVRE and HAMBURG.<br>(Calling at SPOR, PENANG & COLOMBO).        | 4th Sept.    |

\* This steamer, specially built for the tropics, has splendid accommodation for first class  
passengers. Very large, well ventilated cabins, each provided with two beds (no bunks), sofa,  
table, two wardrobes, two washstands, electric fans, etc. elegantly furnished saloons,  
smoking room, etc.

The steamer is lighted throughout by electricity and carries Doctor, Stewardess and  
Washermen.

The "RHENANIA" is to run regularly from Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong,  
Singapore, Penang and Colombo to Suez, Port Said, Naples, Havre and Hamburg, to be  
followed by s.s. "HAISBURG", s.s. "HOHENSTADT", s.s. "SCANDIA", and s.s. "SILESIA".

COAST SERVICE.

| STEAMERS | DESTINATIONS              | TO SAIL                                    |
|----------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| AMBRIA   | SINGAPORE AND CALCUTTA    | 4th July.<br>Freight.                      |
| LYDIA    | SHANGHAI AND CHINKIANG    | 5th July.<br>Freight and Passengers.       |
| LYEEMOON | NAGASAKI AND WLADIVOSTOCK | About 7th July.<br>Freight and Passengers. |
| ITHAKA   | SHANGHAI                  | About 9th July.<br>End of July.            |
| DAPHNE   | NAGASAKI AND WLADIVOSTOK  | Freight and Passengers.                    |
| KOWLOON  | SHANGHAI AND CHINKIANG    | To follow.                                 |

\* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chemulpo, all Yangtze and Northern China ports.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,  
HONGKONG OFFICE.

For steamers of the Coast Service marked \* to

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1906.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

| For                         | Steamship    | On                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
| SHANGHAI                    | "CHONGSHING" | SUNDAY, 1st July, Daylight. |
| SPOR, SAMARANG & SOERABAYA  | "CHONGSHING" | TUESDAY, 3rd July, 3 P.M.   |
| TIENTSIN                    | "CHONGSHING" | WEDNESDAY, 4th July, 4 P.M. |
| S'GAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA | "LAISANG"    | THURSDAY, 5th July, 3 P.M.  |
| MANILA                      | "YUENSANG"   | FRIDAY, 6th July, 4 P.M.    |

\* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Chafso and Yangtze Ports.

\* These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted  
throughout with Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 30th June, 1906.

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, via SHANGHAI, INLAND  
SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

PORTLAND, OREGON.

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

THE OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

| Steamship   | Captain          | To Sail at Daylight on |
|-------------|------------------|------------------------|
| "NUMANTIA"  | 4370. Feldman    | July 14th.             |
| "ARABIA"    | 4483. Metzenhain | August 14th.           |
| "ARAGONIA"  | 5198. Ernst      | September 5th.         |
| "NICOMEDIA" | 4570. G. Meisner | September 16th.        |

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and all Eastern, Canadian and  
United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate  
with us apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, Acting General Agent.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"GLENESK"

Captain J. Rafferty, will be despatched as  
above, on or about the 10th July.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

MCCREGOR BROS. & GOW.

Hongkong, 18th June, 1906.

ORIENTAL PACIFIC LINE.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship

"DAKOTAH"

will be despatched for the above Ports, on or  
about the 10th of August.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th June, 1906.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that no  
change has been made in the Rates of  
Subscription to the *Hongkong Telegraph* and  
they are warned against paying more  
than 10 cents (10c) per Single Copy.

THE MANAGER.

*Hongkong Telegraph Co., Ltd.*

Hongkong, 10th September, 1904.

Consignees.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer.

"DEVANHA."

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND  
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named  
vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are  
being landed and placed at their risk in the  
Godowns and Kowloon Wharf and Godown  
Company's Godowns at Kowloon where each  
consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark;  
and delivery can be obtained as soon as the  
Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex S.S. *Mooltan*.

From Italy.

From Australia.

From Persia, Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and H. & P.  
S. N. Co's Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless  
instructions are given to the contrary before  
6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 5th July, at  
4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in  
any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the  
Godowns for examination by the Consignee's  
and the Company's representative at an ap-  
pointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days  
of the steamer's arrival here after which date  
they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods  
have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1906.

BOSTON TOW BOAT COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "LYRA."

FROM SEATTLE, YOKOHAMA, KOBE,  
MOJI AND MANILA.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Con-  
signees of Cargo are hereby requested to  
send in their Bills of Lading for Countersign-  
ature, and to take immediate delivery of their  
Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel  
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk  
and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in  
any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
Agents.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1906.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND  
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"LAISANG,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees  
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their  
Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining  
on board after 4 P.M. MONDAY, the 2nd July,  
will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.  
No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,  
General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1906.

S.S. "TONKIN."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES  
MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London  
ex s.s. *Charente* and *Medes*, and from  
Havre ex s.s. *Medes*, in connection with  
above steamer, are hereby informed that  
their Goods, with the exception of Opium,  
Treasure and Valuables are being landed and  
stored at their risks into the hazardous  
and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hong-  
kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.  
Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be  
obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless  
intimation is received from the Consignee  
before 2 P.M. TO-DAY, requesting it to be  
landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the  
Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed  
after WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, at Noon,  
will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before  
the 4th July, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on  
WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1906.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBORO,  
LONDON, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENTURRET"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees  
of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their  
Goods are being landed at their risk into the  
Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon  
Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon,  
where each consignment will be sorted out  
mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained  
as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless  
instructions are given to the contrary before  
P.M. TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd proximo will  
be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

All damaged packages must be left in the  
Godowns, and a certificate of the damage  
obtained from the Godown Company within  
ten days after the steamer's arrival.

No claims will be recognized if not presented  
within 14 days of the ship's arrival.

MCCREGOR BROS. & GOW.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1906.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN  
MANCHURIA.

In Messrs. Ibert & Co's market report this  
week we read the following:—

"The present impasse in trade with Man-  
churia continues, but when it is considered that  
the quantity of goods on order which have still  
to come forward are daily lessening, and that  
during the last six months of last year clear-  
ances were about equal to the present volume  
of stocks now in the godown, the cause which  
leads to this lack of trade cannot restrain  
actual consumptive demand for an indefinitely  
lengthy period."

"During the week there has been much  
private and newspaper discussion, based upon the  
investigations by the four Shanghai merchants  
with regard to trade in Manchuria, as published  
in our last issue, a proposal of which it may  
be pertinent to quote Article III, clause 2, of  
the Portsmouth Convention, being a pledge by  
Japan and Russia to restore territory and com-  
pletely to the exclusive administration of China  
all portions of Manchuria now in occupation  
or under control of the Japanese or Russian  
troops. Further, in Article IV, Japan and  
Russia reciprocally engage not to obstruct any  
general measures common to all countries  
which China may take for the development  
of the commerce and industry of Manchuria.  
In view of the fact that Japanese trade, to the  
practical exclusion of that of all other nations, is  
concentrated in the hands of the Japanese  
and flies the Japanese flag, it would appear  
that the text of the treaty is at present impera-  
tive, and lends weight to the query whether,  
even if or when China be allowed to re-establish  
her sovereign rights in Manchuria and collect  
her own Customs dues, the recent treaty  
between Japan and Great Britain which speci-  
fies that Japan's measures in regard to Corea  
shall not be contrary to the principle of equal  
opportunity for nations in commerce is not  
also equally meaningless?"

The italics are by Messrs. Ibert & Co.

It is perhaps worth while to add to the  
quotations given above from the Treaty of  
Potsdam part of Article I of the supplement-  
ary articles to Article III. This reads in part:—

"The Imperial Government of Japan and  
Russia mutually engage to commence the  
withdrawal of their military forces from the ter-  
ritory of Manchuria simultaneously and im-  
mediately after the Treaty of Peace comes into  
operation; and within a period of eighteen  
months from that date the armies of the  
two countries shall be completely  
withdrawn from Manchuria except from the  
leased territory of the Liao-tung Peninsula.

"The forces of the two countries occupying  
the front positions shall be first withdrawn.

"The commanders of the Japanese and  
Russian forces in Manchuria shall, upon  
the details of the evacuation in conformity with  
the above principles, and shall take by common  
accord the measures necessary to carry out the  
evacuation as soon as possible and in any case  
not later than the period of eighteen months."

"The Treaty is dated the 5th of September  
(N. S.) 1905. On the 22nd of December fol-  
lowing Japan had already concluded her  
negotiations with China in regard to the ar-  
rangements for the restoration of Manchuria,  
and some of the provisions of the Treaty of  
Peking, such as for the opening of foreign set-  
tlements at Mukden, and other cities, have  
already been carried out. Russian negotia-  
tions with China in respect to the transfer of the  
northern part of Manchuria are still hanging fire.

"Japanese papers to hand do not convey the im-  
pression that Japanese traders are so completely  
satisfied with their trading advantages at Dalny,  
of which a great deal has been made, and in  
the main justly made. A deputation of forty-  
seven merchants has recently gone to Man-  
churia with much the same investigating pur-  
pose as the British and American deputation  
from Shanghai. In the *Japan Mail* we read:—

"The Tokio Commercial Society has memo-  
rialised the Governor-General of Liaoning,  
General Baron Oshima, on the subject of  
South Manchurian enterprises. The memo-  
rialists make several points. In the first  
place, while acknowledging that they have  
now become acquainted with